SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1878.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

THE CRISIS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.

In the official world here the conciliatory spirit shown by some members of the British Cabinet in the recent debate is regarded as a bid for the approval of Europe and a means of more completely isolating Russia. In support of this view, comparisons are drawn between the present negotiations and those which preceded the Crimean war. Then, as now, it is said, there were periodical manifestations of a conciliatory spirit on the part of the Western Powers; but each time the Russian Government made a concession a new demand was presented, till at last the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had to choose between war and national humiliation. In the present instance there are, it is pretended, symptoms of a similar policy on the part of England. Some influential personages, however, believe that England will not go to war alone, and it is still hoped that the negotiations being actively carried on with the Cabinet of Vienna may be ultimately successful. The Cabinet of Berlin continues to exert its influence in favour of a peaceful solution of the difficulties, and its efforts may, perhaps, lead to the preliminary Conference already suggested some time ago. The British Government is believed to be now more favourable to the proposal.

Some more moderate men in official circles recognize fully that Russia has committed a grave error in not paying more attention to the *amour propre* of the other Powers. The diplomatists, they say, ought to have frankly invited Europe to join in a solution of the question, whereby the raising of the issue of Russian independence of action *versus* European control might have been avoided. These men severely blame military circles and the Press for having urged the diplomatists to take up a position which can hardly be maintained without a new war.

The great majority of the public, however, continue to declare that the Government has been too conciliatory, and the Press loudly urges that no concessions should be made. The warlike excitement is especially intense in Moscow.

April 16.

To-day, among well-informed people, there is a vague feeling of uneasiness, and a conviction that things have become worse; but I can discover no new ground for apprehension, unless it be that each day which brings no solution confirms the fears that the question is insoluble. The responsible statements received clearly indicate the terrible economic consequences which a war would have for their country and strongly desire a pacific solution; but they profess to be convinced that the British Government has decided on war and that concessions would be an utterly useless weakening of their position. Their argument is strengthened by Lord Derby's recent declaration that the Cabinet has in reserve something which he strongly disproves. What can this be, it is said, if not war, or something inevitable leading to it?

PERA, April 14.

Owing to the spread of eruptive typhus in the Russian camp to the capital, all vessels leaving this port now receive foul bills of health.

April 15.

Yesterday and to-day there has been manifest uneasiness, and an apprehension lest the Russians, to force the situation, should attempt an entrance into Constantinople. I cannot trace this to any basis of fact, except that sickness, inaction, and the constant spectacle of going home have created very great fruitfulness in the Russian camp and dissatisfaction with the present situation. The balance of evidence points to the Turkish intention to resist any attempt to enter the capital, but the Turkish attitude being exceptional, and the situation being very trying, some trifle might determine the Porte's action in an unexpected manner. I dare think, however, that the present guiding principle of the Porte's policy is to abide by the treaty of San Stefano and defend its neutrality if menaced.

Field-Marshal Ali Pasha and General Reschid Pasha, of the artillery, will visit the Grand Duke to-morrow at San Stefano.

VIENNA, April 15.

Considerable ill-humour seems to be felt at the Russian Head Quarters about the delays occurring in the evacuation of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum by the Turks. It may be remembered that an inventory was to be taken of the guns and other war material which might eventually be left in the hands of the Russians, and somehow or other the Turks, according to the Russian view of the case, seem to be taking rather too much time in making out the list and appraisement. On the other side, of course, the Turks might object that the Russians are not showing much alacrity in the exchange of the prisoners of war and about the evacuation of the conquered territory, which were both to be effected, the first entirely, and the second partially, at least, immediately after the exchange of the Treaty ratifications; whilst hitherto not even one of the sick and wounded Turks has been sent home. The Russians regards the 11th and 14th Corps which have taken up a position in Roumania, the despatch of troops has been, with slight exceptions, confined to the sick and wounded. The hesitation of Russia, however, in complying with the Treaty stipulations cannot well surprise us in the uncertainty she still must feel as to the ultimate attitude of Turkey in case of a conflict between her and England. According to fairly trustworthy information, the Ottoman troops around Constantinople number quite 70,000 men, while at Gallipoli and thereabouts there are 17,000. This force alone would be sufficient to tell in the balance, should a collision occur. How much more, then, would this be the case if 70,000 additional men from the Turkish army were sent back to reinforce the army already at the disposal of the Sultan! Although contradictory accounts come as to whether the Turks are still continuing to fortify their positions at Maslak and on the plateau in rear of the *forts on the Bosphorus*, which have been for years past known to think their works in a fair condition to resist a coup de *main*. The Grand Duke, it appears, at last succeeded in getting permission to see those positions and visited them on the 13th inst.

April 16.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is to return to St. Petersburg, and General Todleben is to take his place as commander at San Stefano. This is regarded here as a conciliatory step.

A pretty general feeling of discomfort, and along with it a good deal of hitherto suppressed irritation, is beginning to characterize the situation in St. Petersburg. This is, no doubt these, owing to more and more clear consciousness that the Treaty of San Stefano is a mistake, and that, in consequence thereof, Russia has got into a false position. Men see that having made a preliminary peace, already ratified by the contracting parties, she can scarcely hope to make it definitive without another and very likely a far more lengthy war than that just concluded. Some days ago a letter from Moscow in the *Berlin Post*, appearing simultaneously with the first mention of German mediation and purporting to give expression to the real feelings of the Russian people, was thought worth notice. It condemned Russian diplomacy, first for having completely spoiled the relations with Roumania, regardless of the difference there was between having the communications of the army in Bulgaria through a friendly or a hostile country. As even worse service, it says, was rendered the Russians by the delimitation of Bulgaria, owing to the ignorance and giddiness of General Ignatieff, at a glance at the map could convince any one that the Bulgaria of that diplomatist would never be accepted by the other Powers. If the delimitation of Bulgaria had been left to an European Congress and if diplomatists had acted with proper caution, how much unpleasantness and humiliation would have been spared to Russia! Equal misgivings existed about General Ignatieff being intrusted with the negotiations with Austria. Previously he had shown neither diplomatic skill nor had he had any luck. Could not such an important mission have been intrusted to a *persona grata*?

While the above only gives expression to the ill-humour felt at the indifferent management of foreign affairs in Russia, a letter from St. Petersburg in the *Politische Correspondenz* of yesterday utters the displeasure felt not only at the direction of affairs in Russia, but likewise at the conduct of England and Austria. England, it says, is the greatest sinner, since she it is who is alone to blame for the war, having prevented all efforts to get the Porte to satisfy the claims of civilization and humanity, not from any platonic love of the Christians, but from solicitude for her own interests, but from paltry jealousy of Russia and hatred of the understanding among the three Northern Powers, whereby she saw herself isolated by her own faults. Even her present excitement does not arise from any sincere wish to restore Turkey, or from any fear as to her own peculiar interests, which she knows are not threatened, but from a secret wish to rehabilitate herself in the eyes of Europe and the East by humiliating Russia, and to sever by one stroke the bonds uniting the three Empires." The second sinner, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent, is Russia. Up to the opening of the campaign, and even down to Plevna, her policy was unexceptionable; it was as skilful as it was loyal. But all of a sudden it initiated the precipitate movements of the Russian armies, which had scaled the icy summits of the Balkans and poured down into the plains of Roumelia. In the intoxication of this unexpected and fabulous success Russian policy forgot to look one step forward and backward. The control of it passed rather too much out of the prudent hands of Prince Gortchakoff into the keeping of the military who were on the spot. What happened then was not altogether wise; all the difficulties which have since contended with arose from these. There are only so great because they gave a lever to them, and the only question is whether the mistake can be undone without compromising the dignity of England. And now it has taken the form of a Treaty ratified by Russia, when it has been or can certainly be the case if the means for doing so of her error, provided in reality, wishes this really to be too much. The third sinner is Austria. Nothing could be more suspect than her attitude before and after the war. Her consequence of late than those of Russia, and perhaps than that them. Nothing was more just, it is urged, for the Austria should remind the Cabinet of St. Petersburg of its express and formal obligations, or those which must be understood as such; but it is neither just nor wise that Austria should go beyond them, under the pretext that Russia had exceeded that limit too, and that at the very moment, moreover, when the latter returns to the starting point. If one advances in proportion only as the other retreats, there is no chance of meeting, except to exchange cannon-balls. Austria Hungary has nothing to gain by participating in an Anglo-Russian war; for while the English ironclads would consume their stores of coal in a blockade of the ports in the Baltic and the Black Sea, and ultimately set fire, perhaps, to a few fashionable bath-with their projectiles, Austria offers a very tangible object to the arms, visible and invisible, of Russia. The moment such a war offers no advantage, but the contrary, it ought to be consistently avoided. The only means of doing this is for Russia not to exaggerate her claims, in order to make an understanding between Vienna and St. Petersburg possible, which would likewise render England less intractable. If this is not done, then it will be believed at St. Petersburg, concludes the writer, that there exists an intention in Vienna to take advantage of the difficulties caused by England, and to raise the price which might be given by Russia for an understanding with Austria.

I have given fuller extracts from the latter communications from St. Petersburg because they convey a pretty faithful picture of the state of feeling in the Russian capital. The first and most salient point is the consciousness that mistakes have occurred and that efforts must be made to repair them. They are attributed to the military having taken the direction of affairs out of the hands of the diplomatists and dealt in the trade of the latter. There was a tolerably strong suspicion of this, as you know, at the time when the negotiations, first at Kezanlik and Adrianople and then at San Stefano were being held, and when, as may be remmembered, the Russian Cabinet, like the Porte, persistently asserted it had no news about the course of the discussions. How far this yielding to the military and national influences at the Russian Head Quarters may have been voluntary or not it would be difficult to decide. But there is more than one thing to show that the rather independent way in which the authorities with the army behaved was not always to the taste of the politicians in St. Petersburg, who were more than once placed in the position of having to accept and connive at things because they were done and could no more be prevented. Apart, however, from the difficulties and complications which arose in consequence, there was the feeling that power was gradually escaping from the politicians, who in more than one instance had to give way in spite of their better convictions. It was thus, if report speaks truly, with respect to the mission of Ignatieff, who was by no means the choice of the Russian Chancellery. Should the intelligence which I telegraphed to you that the Grand Duke Nicholas is to leave San Stefano and General Todleben is to take his place be verified by fact, this would show that the first care of the Russians is to have the management of affairs at Constantinople in safe hands, so as to prevent further surprises. The peculiar position at Stamboul is something like that of the officers who command in the frontier districts of Central Asia, and who, under the plea of military considerations, do virtually as they please.

What course will now be chosen to remedy the mistakes committed remains to be seen. For the moment, however, the prevailing idea seems to be to continue the efforts for an understanding with Austria rather than place much reliance on any endeavours to bring together the Conference, and it would not be surprising if the attempt in one way or the other were again resumed. It may well be doubted, however, whether it will be more successful this time than before, as the European method of solution is here steadfastly adhered to, and is least of all likely to be given up at the present moment, when fresh efforts are being made to bring about the Congress. But this would not, of course, prevent an exchange of ideas.

BERLIN, April 15.

Preparations for the organization of the general levy are being made in Russia.

Passports are only issued to persons above 46 years of age.

The general situation remains the same as yesterday.

April 16.

The Berlin *National Zeitung*, contradicting the Vienna semi-official denial, insists that Austria proposed to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that Turkey refused to approve any such proceedings.

Last night's Governmental *Norddeutsche Zeitung* says that the German Government have no wish to quarrel with Russia merely to oblige Roumania, a country not very famous for sympathizing with Germany. If the German Government taken interest in the welfare of Roumania, this is chiefly owing to its being ruled by a Prince of Hohenzollern origin.

This inspired utterance may be supplemented by two remarks. The Russian seem to hold Germany responsible for the resistance offered by Prince Charles, and Mr. Bratiano is credibly reported to have heard at Berlin that, though Germany will not quarrel with Russia about Roumania, it is admitted on all hands that the Bessarabian question can only be settled by the common consent of the Powers.

When it became apparent that the mediatory endeavour in course of progress did not promise any very immediate result, Prince Bismarck is understood to have recommended fresh negotiations between the individual Powers. In consequence of this suggestion, Austria intimated her willingness to treat, but refused to settle without a Conference. A similar reply seems to have been given by England. England and Austria act upon the conviction that were they to settle separately with Russia the Treaty of 1856, which can be legally modified only by the joint action of the signatory Powers, would be partially set aside, after which their claim to interfere would be gone. Russia, on the contrary, is anxious to enter into special negotiations with individual Powers; or if she refuses the Conference, will either exclude the more important clauses from discussion or else deny the right of the Powers to give a decisive vote.

PARIS, April 16.

The Russian Agency quotes the reply of the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* to a German paper, stating that *pourparlers* are being pursued not only with England, but also with Austria. In reply to the *Observer*, it says that it is evident that if war broke out between England and Russia, Turkey would not have intact from the struggle. As regards the occupation of Roumania, it declares that, in view of the attitude of the Roumanian Government, it is natural that the Imperial Government should think of guaranteeing the security of its communications. A protest on the part of the Roumanian Government would at present be the more inopportune because the Convention which would form the basis of the occupation of Roumania could be regarded as having expired till after definitive peace.

The Roumanian Agency telegram from St. Petersburg declares that the situation remains the same.

ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, April 12.

The troops of the 11th Corps are taking up positions in and around Bucharest on the line between Ilfov and Giurgevo.

It is stated here that 20,000 men of this Corps will hold Bucharest and its vicinity, while the rest will occupy the stations on the line to Giurgevo. Other Russian troops are expected in the territory east of the Aluta river. Despite these Russian sources it is asserted that these movements of troops are merely concentrations preparatory to their return to Russia, but it is certainly true that these so-called preliminary positions are exceedingly well calculated to resist either an Austrian occupation or Roumanian self-assertion.

I am informed upon the most undoubted authority that the Roumanian troops in Roumania, Bulgaria, and Roumelia are costing 7,000,000f. per day.

April, 16.

There are rumours current of the Roumanian Government retiring to Trigovisti or Krajova, but I cannot trace them as yet to any real foundation.

Major Marincovich, of Belgrade, has arrived here, charged, it is said, with a special mission to the Government of Prince Charles.

The Roumanians express dissatisfaction at the evacuation of Widin by their troops before the question of the Turkish indemnity to be paid to Roumania has been settled.

The Bucharest journals say that the Government should have Roumanian troops enough at the stations to protect their own property. The two regiments of Roumanian Regulars that were stationed here have gone westward to join their comrades. The uniforms National Guards are on duty in their places. It is evident that Prince Charles has no intention of leaving any of his army exposed to any Russian attempt to disarm them. The citizens here are boasting that the army will make another Plevna around Giurgevo, the strongest position west of Bucharest.

The following list of war material transported over the Roumanian railways leading from the Russian frontier to the Danube has been published here. This list is complete up to the 1st of January—viz., one Emperor, 216 other officers, 262,834 soldiers, 417 doctors, 878 Sisters of Charity and other members of the Red Cross, 1,579 sanitary servants, 52,882 horses, 3,860 light country waggons loaded with luggage and hospital stores, 5,937 artillery waggons loaded with ammunition, 120 light pontoons, 207 gun carriages, 551 cannon mounted on their carriages, 166 tons of miscellaneous accessories, 96 tons of siege material, 60 tons of ropes, 19 portable engines, 30 oxen, 2 steamers, 773 tons of artillery accessories, ammunition, &c., 145,920 kilogrammes of money, 1,042,200 kilogrammes of miscellaneous materiel of war, 9,558,300 kilogrammes of military effects, and 295,860 kilogrammes of powder. It will be observed that the nomenclature is rather confusing in regard to accessories and miscellaneous articles.

There are large quantities of Russian supplies at Cotroceni, a suburb of Bucharest, the heaviest item being the cakes of prepared horse food, which has not been so popular in the Cavalry and Artillery of the late Turkey or else Turkey is also 125 railway Red Cross Russian army. There are also 125 railway Red Cross waggons. The German railway sanitary trains have been sent home. There is also an immense number of transport carts at Cotrocceni.

The pontoon bridge over the Danube at Petrosham has been broken.

Russian troops are, it is stated in Bucharest journals, taking up positions on the river Arges, below the Roumanian lines on that stream covering the approaches to Petesti. Reni and the greater part of Roumanian Bessarabia are regularly occupied by Russian troops, and intrenchments are making their appearance on the frontier held by Russia before the Treaty of 1856.

Roumanian officers on the Predeal-Cronstadt frontier report that a colonel and captain of the Russian Engineers have been in that neighbourhood taking notes and making reconnaissances.

Inquiries are being made here as to what has become of the Turkish cannon and other trophies which were to have fallen to the share of the Roumanians after the capture of Plevna.

The navigation of the Danube is now open throughout its entire length.

The commercial convention between Germany and Roumania has passed both Chambers of the Roumanian Legislature.

M. Bratiano has returned here from Berlin and Vienna. No great confidence is expressed in the practical results of his mission. He has been assured at both capitals that the Bessarabian question was an European one, but he knew that before he left Bucharest.

The daily increasing hostility between Russians and Bulgarians seems to preclude of itself any danger that Bulgaria will ever become seriously Russianized.

VIENNA, April 12.

M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Minister-President, returned here last night from Berlin on his way back to Bucharest. This morning he again saw Count Andrassy, and later on the Hungarian Minister-President, who is up here. He will leave to-morrow for Bucharest. The feeling he takes back from Berlin do not seem to be very encouraging. No secret seems to have been made of the prevailing conviction that the Czar is bent on having Bessarabia back, and that he will take it, too. The best plan, therefore, it was urged, the Roumanians can do is to make the best possible terms about the compensation which they are to receive in exchange for the retrocession. According, however, to what one hears from Bucharest, the popular mind in Roumania seems scarcely as yet prepared to accept such advice.

April 16.

Trustworthy accounts from Roumania state that, though an effort is to be made on the part of Russia to conclude a military convention with the Principality, the Russians are taking all measures themselves to insure the security of their communications, and that, with this in view, they are fortifying the positions occupied by them around Bucharest, and Plojesti, Fokschani, and towards the Danube. On their side, too, the Roumanians are making preparations against surprise by taking up strong positions in Little Wallachia, where they are confident of being able to make another Plevna.

WIDIN, April 14.

Widin is now exclusively occupied by Russian troops. The civil administration is also in the hands of Russian officials. The garrison consists of two Infantry regiments and one battery, with a sprinkling of Cavalry—in all, 2,000 men. The Military Governor is General Theodorovich, the Civil M. Toholka.

Of Turks, with the exception of a few on the sick list, there are only some Zaptiehs left here, who, on the 12th inst., gave up their posts to Russian Gendarmerie. The Turks on their departure, from lack of means of transport, were obliged to leave behind them the greater part of their fortification artillery and munition, handing them over to the Russian officials till steamers should arrive to take them away.

The Russian troops are in bad trim, wretchedly clad and shod. They are, however, kept in strict discipline, and no irregularity can be reported of them.

The health of the troops here is not good. There are numerous cases of typhus and the mortality is proportionally large. The Russian officers are not much animated by a warlike spirit, all longing rather for peace.

KALAFAT, April 15.

Among contradictory rumours regarding the movements of Russian troops in Roumania, only so much appears certain—that they have not yet crossed the Aluta river.

With the exception of one regiment at Bucharest and one at Giurgevo, all the Roumanian troops in Little Wallachia are concentrated at Turn Severin and Kolafat.

The Roumanian garrison formerly at Widin has crossed the Danube and taken up quarters here. To-day there is not one Roumanian soldier left on Bulgarian soil.

The Roumanian regiment at Giurgevo, on account of the constantly increasing tension between Russian and Roumania, is said to have received orders to march hither.

PARIS, April 16.

According to the *Politische Correspondenz*, the Roumanian Government has been informed that 120,000 Russians would occupy the Principality. Fresh Russian detachments continue to arrive in Roumania.

NAVAL MATTERS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.

The most important naval event at Constantinople since my last letter was written has undoubtedly been the signing of a contract with Mr. Whitehead, of Fiume, for the supply engine a number of his famous weapons. The two Russian "Whiteheads" captured at Batoum turned out to be a prize of much greater value than the Turks had any idea of when they sent them to Constantinople, for it has placed them in possession of the secret without paying the heavy premium of £25,000, and enables them to obtain a number of these formidable engines at a much reduced price, in addition to receiving back the said pair from Fiume in perfect working order, thoroughly repaired at the expense of Mr. Whitehead. Fortunately for the Turks, and in some repects for Mr. Whitehead, the captured torpedoes fell into the hands, at the Turkish Admiralty, of those who knew the advantage to be derived from a preservation of the secret, and the patentee being honourably anxious to guard against any loss to the Government, with whom he has entered into contracts by endeavouring, as far as lay in his power, to prevent a knowledge of the secret principles upon which the torpedo is constructed, and plans of the machinery and mechanical arrangements from being leaked out, or an agent was sent to Constantinople to start for the re-delivery of the two torpedoes to Mr. Whitehead. The contract signed, the agent departed at once, carrying off with him the pair of "unnatural fishes" to Fiume, and as they are to be returned as soon as restored to working order, the Turks will soon be able to boast of possessing Whitehead torpedoes—a fact, properly attended to, from which much more strength might be derived.

The war with Russia being at an end, all interest in the Turkish fleet is centred just now upon the movements of the ships in the Archipelago, where Greek blockade-running is as rife as ever. The naval operations are hampered by the want of coal; the public depots are empty, and the cruisers cannot move without coal, so perforce they remain in harbour while the "Panhellenious" and similar craft are running about distributing arms and landing volunteers. At Suda Bay there are ships enough to watch the Cretan coast could they only be kept under way, but the last ton of coals almost has been used, and there is no hope of renewing the supply. Without money it is impossible to carry on war, and the Turkish treasury is perhaps just now at its lowest ebb. A contract, however, was made yesterday with an English firm for the supply of some 25,000 tons, to be delivered at various points in the Archipelago, at the earliest date possible, and this will no doubt be followed by a long succession of similar contracts from time again to fill. The present disposition of the Turkish fleet below the Dardanelles is as follows:—Hobart Pasha has command at Volo, particularly charged with the duty of watching the Greek coast, while Hussein Pasha commands at Suda Bay. At Volo there is the Mukadémieh Hiar, ironclad corvette, and the Izzedin, Hobart's tender, which carries spar torpedoes. At Suda Bay Hussein Pasha has under his flag the Arsari Tefyk and Orkanieh, ironclads, and the Ismail, paddle despatch boat and torpedo vessel. At Antivari there is the Azizieh, ironclad frigate, and at Prevesa, keeping guard over the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, is the Avnullah, of a similar description. The Hiftzi Rahman, turret vessel, is at Gallipoli, and the remaining ironclads at Constantinople and the Black Sea. Batoum has not yet been evacuated, so the ironclads still remain, and the torpedoes have been untouched. The Fethi Buleud and Moussa Zeffi, ironclad corvettes, are both there, while the Osmanieh, ironclad frigate, is bringing the troops back from Varna. At Constantinople we have the Messoudieh, the Nejmi Shefket, and the Idjlaieh, which completes the list of the Turkish ironclads. The Danube flotilla, sat free by the Treaty of San Stefano, has returned at last to Constantinople—some 12 small vessels, all showing signs, more or less, of the treatment experienced from the Russian guns placed in position on the Roumanian shore at the commencement of the war. It consists of three armoured gun-boats, two 40 horse-power, wooden gun-boats, one paddle despatch vessel, the famous Arcadie, two small paddle-wheel steamers, and four river boats. All there were originally seven armoured gun-boats in the Danube, the Turks have thus lost four gun-boats in the Danube, one has been sunk off Widin, one the Saiffee, destroyed by a torpedo, another sunk by the Roumanian batteries, and two captured at Nicopol. With regard to the Russians, the Constantine, torpedo ship, still remains at anchor off San Stefano, and there are no signs as yet of preparation for the departure of the troops, although it is said that to-morrow a portion of the Imperial Guard will leave for Odessa. Large quantities of stores and provisions are being received as if the Russians feared to encounter the danger and inconvenience of a blockade. Yesterday there were no less than 35 vessels, large and small, unloading, principally sailing craft—it is time of no very great size, but two of them were large steamers, evidently with full cargoes of biscuits, and the piles of cases and packages ranged alongside the railway station at San Stefano are rapidly growing larger, which hardly looks as if the Russian troops were going to leave for the present. The Livadia, the Emperor's yacht, converted during the late war into a regular cruiser, has been gracing the outer Horn with her presence during the last few days, in attendance on the Grand Duke. She still retains her formidable armament and blockade rig, which gives a very ugly appearance to what is otherwise a handsome vessel. Short, stumpy pole masts, a few feet only higher than the funnels, and long, swinging booms for the use of the torpedoes, look much out of place in connexion with the fine, long, sweeping curves of the hull; but she is a very fast vessel, and would make a most efficient cruiser in case of war. Aft on the quarter-deck there is a heavy gun, apparently a 6½-ton breech-loader, placed amidships on a pivot, and nearer the stern a rifled howitzer—a short, stumpy-looking weapon, much affected by the Russians. On the forecastle are two Krupp's 12 and 9 centimetre guns, so that the Livadia is quite a formidable vessel for even an ironclad of less speed to encounter. The Vladimir, one of the Russian trading steamers, placed under the pennant during the last war, is also here, still flying the white ensign of the merchant craft, and would, at a glance she is still the merchant craft, and whatever weapons she may possess are kept out of sight. The Turkish torpedoes laid down at Sulina have been thoroughly examined, and it speaks well for the excellence of the workmanship and the care with which the mines were prepared that, after so many months' immersion, in no case should be found so sound as to explode the powder quite dry, and the joints perfect. Not a drop of water had penetrated to the fuze cases, and the fuzes exploded as readily as those recently prepared. The "base plugs" used were of gutta percha, supplied by Messrs. Siemens Brothers, of London. The "stuffing-box" arrangement, or what, perhaps, will be best understood as the joint where the connecting wires enter the torpedo, was a very simple contrivance, and yet it stood the test exceedingly well. The shoulder of the base plug, taking against the projecting rim in the interior of the cylindrical head of the fuze case, was there compressed by a screw nut, with the centre cut out for the admission of the wires. These torpedoes, placed in the middle of September last, were over four months under water, at depths varying from 20 to 35 feet. The exterior of the cases shows little signs of the action of the water, and a great deal of the green paint still remains. They will now be submitted to the same pressure as when first manufactured, with a view of testing the rivets and joints. The manufacture of guns and other weapons has not been ceased at Tophaneh, just a little work being undertaken to prevent the stoppage of the machinery altogether. Of the numerous British mechanics formerly employed in this department only five now remain, the rest having been discharged a few days ago, and even the very necessary superintendents are only retained from month to month. Nothing as yet has been said in the way of reducing the arsenal staff of English mechanics; but the greatest difficulty is experienced in obtaining their wages, a large number will probably leave shortly of their own accord.

Our ironclad fleet remains at Ismid and Jack is allowed his run ashore as usual. A patrol moves about the town during the day to preserve order, but our blue-jackets behave well, and appear to have become great favourites with the townspeople. The same precautions are maintained at night as when lying off Tenzia, to guard against surprise, and the ships are kept under "banked fires." Another Naval Court is likely to be held shortly to inquire into the circumstance, attending the second collision between British steamers and Turkish men-of-war that has occurred within the last month. The Hundevendeghier, wooden steam frigate, lying at anchor in the stream off Saleh Bazar, was fouled a few days ago by the Tiara, and damaged to such an extent as to necessitate her being docked for repairs. The cutwater is knocked away completely, and the steam appears to have suffered injury, as the frigate leaks considerably. As for the other vessel, she had a hole knocked in her side some three feet in extent, right and left occasioned, in all probability, by the bolts which fastened the cutwater of the Turkish ship to the steam. Fortunately for the interest of the underwriters the captain was smart enough in getting his ship over to Leander's Tower after the accident, so that she did not become a total loss, as in the case of the J. C. Middleton. The Tiara is now lying aground in five fathoms of water, so that there will be no difficulty in getting her afloat again, and sufficiently repaired to admit of the voyage to Odessa or Malta, where she can be properly docked. It would seem that the temporary cessation of the Black Sea trade has made our merchant captains somewhat rusty on the navigation of the Bosphorus, and they make no allowance for the set and strength of the current. This vessel, the Tiara, was getting under way from Saleh Bazaar, where she had anchored while arranging the papers for continuing the voyage to England with her cargo of grain from Odessa, and, instead of proceeding up against the stream until there was plenty of room for crossing over, so as to clear the shipping below, the helm was put over almost at once, and,—getting broadside on to the current, she was naturally enough borne down against the Turkish frigate in a similar manner to the J. C. Middleton, in the case of that unfortunate ship's collision with Her Majesty's ship Antelope. The shock must have been very severe; the jibboom and bowsprit of the frigate made a clean sweep of everything abaft the foremast, bringing down the funnels and main-mast, which caused several injuries to the crew in their fall to the deck.—*Times.*

THE ANNEXATION OF ARMENIA.

ERZEROUM, March 15.

The European postal service is not yet thoroughly re-established, consequently our knowledge of the terms of peace is somewhat vague. We learn from Russian officers that almost the whole of Turkey in Europe has been taken from the Porte and formed into a Bulgarian province under a native ruler; while in Asia, Batoum, Ardhahan, Kars, and Bayazid are ceded to Russia, whose frontiers are pushed forward to the Tchruk river, the Soghanli range, and the cut across the Persian caravan road in the neighbourhood of Diadin. You in England doubtless are, and have long been, well up to fight for the details of peace, and I cannot wonder at the surprise and uneasiness this wholesale appropriation of the Ottoman dominions has caused at home. General Douhaskay, whom I met to-day conversed freely on the situation, and seemed confident that Europe would never sanction Ignatieff's demands in their entirety, but assured me that Russia was willing and able to fight for the possession of what she deems the fair equal of war. In Asia he feels that England only is interested and if moderation in European Turkey purchases the neutrality of Austria, he opines they can hold their own against any attempt of ours to push them back over the Arpa river.

The fundamental point of the Armenian question lies in the extension of the Russian territory and the movements of troops. In fact, our concentrations of force in the Black Sea and Mediterranean are a very moderate response to the vast military disposition which Russia has made in European Turkey, and which she is daily consolidating.

The *Daily News* remarks that if the statement is to be depended on the Government seems to have taken another step in the gradual development of a warlike policy. It is, moreover, an additional proof that the Government actually contemplates hostilities, or is so little hopeful of the success of its efforts to preserve peace that it considers it needful to provide for their failure. The act acquires additional significance when taken in connection with Lord Derby's explanations. It seems more likely that it is a part of the development of that policy to which he objected, but which he was unable to state. The objections to the inordinate length of the Parliamentary recess receive immediate and striking confirmation by the announcement. Parliament, we may well be justified in feeling that it has, at any rate in this matter, not been taken into the confidence of the Government.

The *Daily Telegraph* says this strong measure must not be regarded as a menace to Russia, or any decision adopted on the spur of the moment. It is, in fact, part of the series of precautions which the British Government have been compelled to take during the last few months, and is subject to long and mature consideration, as those who have watched the course of proceedings must be well aware; and we may safely assume that the orders sent to India do not represent the last steps in the like direction either there or at home. The step resolved upon is not one of a purely military as well as political point of view, since it will prove that—while England has no aggressive or ambitious designs—she is now in earnest, and determined to uphold her own rights, as well as the obligations imposed by public law.

The *Standard* thinks it will probably occur to many persons as a significant circumstance that, while the more ignorant and romantic organs of the Russian press are talking wildly of a Russian invasion of India, and of hostilities occurring between that country and England, the English Government does not hesitate to transfer troops from the great dependency thus amusingly threatened, thousands of miles away from the scene where they would be wanted, to the Iraqui-Arabi and Mesopotamian peninsulas. The Ministry, no doubt, have excellent reasons for the steps they have taken; and it must have been contemplated by them for some time. They would be wanting in the duty to the empire if they left anything to chance upon the slippery ground they are at present compelled to traverse.

THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—There is, I need scarcely say, sound truth in your leading article on the Indian Army to-day, but I hope you will allow me, as one who has seen much of the inner life of our Indian battalions, to make one or two short remarks on it.

1. We do not "train Hindoo or Mahomedan officers." Such a course would be, I believe, mischievous and shortsighted. The native captains and subalterns in command of companies are most useful and necessary body of men—only attain their position after service in the ranks and passing through the grade of non-commissioned officer. They are responsible for the conduct of their sepoys, and are much respected by them but they do not in the slightest degree "supersede the authority or the influence of their British superiors," for these officers—namely, the commanding officer and and the officers in command of wings with the adjutant and the quartermaster—I would not put more British officers than ten to a battalion—have a very direct control and responsibility over the companies of the battalion. There is no ungracious feeling of jealousy on the part of the native officer, who while he has both power and influence over his men, is not looked to by them in the least as the youngest British subaltern is. The native officer may be a Jew or a Christian He may be of the lowest caste. Still he is in office and is respected. But the British officer is a good deal more than this. He is the representative of the character of the ruling race, under which the sepoys know they have done such grand deeds, and he is looked to with something beyond respect. 2. Again, speaking of a possible return to the "old-fashioned plan of making British officers seek promotion in their several regiments," upon the mutiny is a somewhat grim commentary on that theory." But pardon me if I say it is not so. In the Bengal Army, where occurred the mutiny, the officers were not with their regiments at all. They were everywhere, in civil and staff employ, in search of higher pay and honour. In many of the cases where the sepoys rose against their officers they had been left to the command of their own native officers, and were merely nominally commanded by the young men whom they massacred, while their field officers and other seniors were absent. There existed no feelings either of real respect or true comradeship in these regiments. There was no mutiny in the Bombay Army, where the system was very different, nor in the Madras Army. The Native Army in India is the backbone of our power there, and is a match for any Continental Army in Europe. But it is on one understanding only—viz, that the British officers seeks promotion in the battalion which he joins as a boy, and that he so becomes in time at once a leader and a friend to his soldiers. He thus acquires not, as is now the case by a false education, a useless highclass Hindustance which no one understands, but the language of the country, the language of this comrades.—I am, &c.,

April 17. MARK KERR, Lieut.-General.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—I have read with much interest the communication of your correspondent from Calcutta, in *The Times* of yesterday. He points out that the system followed in our Indian Army for the last 18 years of building up a body of skilled native officers is undevised between the Sepoy and their European officers. Into whose hands the command of companies placed, is unsound, and he adds, "that how so dangerous a policy could have been deliberately planned and adopted is almost incredible."

I do not wonder, Sir, at his surprise, for all experience teaches us that the contrary course ought to have been followed. The Indian Mutiny showed us plainly that natives were not to be trusted as non-commissioned officers, and yet with that evidence staring us in the face, and after mature deliberation, we placed the command of every company in the Native Army in the hands of men of the same kind.

The most effective means by which we can preserve the loyalty of our native troops is through the personal allegiance of the men of the several companies to their respective officers. To keep up that feeling of allegiance there must be officers to inspire it. In the construction of the British Army it is recognized as an axiom that in war three officers are necessary to each company. Let us see what we have in our Indian Army. Each native Indian regiment has one commandant, one adjutant, one quartermaster, and two officers to each wing of four companies.

When both of those officers are present with the wing, each of them has to look after two companies; but as from sickness and other causes the two are generally reduced to one, it follows that each company of a Native Indian regiment has as its *quota* one fourth of a European officer. Nor do these figures represent the whole truth. They would if the quality of the men in the two armies were the same, but it is not. The British Army is, I believe, made of as good material as any in the world. To say that the Sepoy is as good a soldier as the Englishman would be to utter one of those untruths that from time to time are attempted to be foisted on us, which, if uncontradicted, would lead to mischief. The native fighting material is inferior to the British. All men require leading, but the Indian needs it more than the Anglo Saxon, and therefore to be efficient he must have more officers.

The old system of the Indian Army prior to the Mutiny was in many respects faulty, but in one it was better than that we have since adopted. The old Native army had more regimental officers In each regiment there were two European officers to each company. But that number was proved to be too small. In the campaign of the Sutlej, in 1845-6, from the first action on the 18th of December to the last on the 6th of February, the fewness of European officers had a markedly bad effect. British and Sepoy regiments were brigaded together side by side, and if "the Sepoy had vied for the front equally with his European brother," according to the favourite phraseology of the day, the death rates of the two would have been proportionate to their respective numbers; but "the butcher-bill" told a different tale. I have no figures at hand to refer to, but speaking from memory in the division with which I served, and in that respect it was no exception to the rest of the army the European regiments lost twice as many men in proportion to their numbers as the native. I have seen Sepoys under fire skulking in the rear who, if there had been supernumerary officers to keep the rear ranks up, would have been in their places in front. I have known almost an entire Native Indian regiment leave its colours in action and return again to them afterwards who, with a proper number of European officers to look after them, would have done better.

That there is good fighting material in India there can be no doubt, but the best use of it has still to be made. Mr. Hardy has done good work for our Home Army, and if in his new capacity he does as much for that of India he will deserve well of his country.—I am, &c.,

A. S. BOLTON.

Army and Navy Club, April 16.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

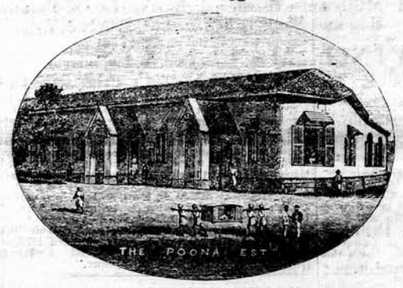
In brilliant weather, on a clear course, and without incident especially noteworthy, the University Boat Race of 1878 was rowed on Saturday morning, April 13, on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, and was won by Oxford, who defeated Cambridge as easily as the respective time trials of the crews over the course indicated would be case. Whether it was owing to the opportunities which had been afforded of gauging the relative speed of the University crews during their stay at Putney, from which the public came to the opinion that the race was a foregone conclusion, or to some other cause, such as the early hour which was fixed for the start, less interest than usual was manifested in the result. An impression appears to be gaining ground that the whole thing is overdone, too much hero worship bestowed upon the two crews, and a great deal of unnecessary fuss made about incidents in themselves beneath notice. Be this as it may, it is certain that the company looking on, both on the present occasion and in 1877, was limited, when compared with the large attendance of 1876. The fact of the start being then deferred until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the weather was almost tropical, and the customary half holiday released the City from business, no doubt accounted for the dif

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

FORT AND BYCULLA, **BOMBAY.**

AND BRANCH AT **POONA.**

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS LIMITED AND GENERAL MERCHANTS



ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	**AVIZE.**	**BORDEAUX.**
ALTO DOURO.	**EPERNAY.**	**COGNAC.**
MADEIRA.	**RHEIMS.**	**COBLENTZ.**

LONDON OFFICES:—**38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.**
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—**BYCULLA, BOMBAY.**

THE Company's reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the management, in conjunction with their Continental Agents, have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price such as has not hitherto been presented in India; these efforts have resulted in such largely increased patronage that the management have the pleasure of announcing the Company's transactions in the Wine Department to be far in excess of any other House in India—"*dealing direct with the consumer*," and that their best endeavours in the future will be directed to maintain this position by an extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years of assimilating its interests with those of Constituents.

REVISED PRICES, 15TH JANUARY 1878.

SHERRIES.	CASH PRICES. PER DOZEN. QUARTS.	PINTS.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale ..	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry.	29 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...
PORTS.		
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	32 0	17 8
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry ..... Rs.	46 0	24 8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand.	46 0	24 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40 0	21 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Light dry.....	34 0	18 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8
CLARETS.		
ST. JULIEN, MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) Rs.	10 0	5 12
BORDEAUX (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) ..	10 0	5 12
PETIT MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) ..	12 8	7 4
MEDOC, Superior	15 8	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE (good Dinner Wine)	21 0	11 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after Dinner Wines)	26 0	14 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX (Superior after Dinner Wines)	31 0	16 8
SAUTERNES.		
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine ..... Rs.	31 8	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine.....	19 0	...
BURGUNDIES.		
CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	29 0	15 8
POMMARD.....	24 0	13 0
MACON	23 0	12 8
BEAUNE.....	19 0	10 8
CHABLIS	18 0	10 0
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0
MOSELLES.		
FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40 0	22 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 0	18 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL)....	27 0	...
WINNINGEN (STILL)	20 0	...

HOCKS.	CASH PRICES. PER DOZEN. QUARTS.	PINTS.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34 0	18 8
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN.....	42 0	23 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL).....	41 0	22 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36 0	19 0
NIERSTEIN (STILL)	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIM „	25 0	13 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL...	23 8	...
GEISSENHEIM (STILL).....	20 0	11 0
LAUBENHEIM „	17 8	9 8
SPIRITS.		
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ..... Rs.	30 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit.....	27 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy ..	23 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	18 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22 0	...
WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	20 0	...
Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend) ..	22 0	...
HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	27 8	...
Do. do. **	31 8	...
Do. do. ***	33 0	...
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
MARTELL'S do.	27 8	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1. do.	36 0	...
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.		
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White .....per bottle.	3 12	2 0
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) ..... „	3 8	2 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ..... „	2 12	1 8
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery .... Green.. „ Yellow.. „	7 0	3 12
	5 8	3 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy „	3 12	...
CREME DE NOYEAU, best .. „	3 0	1 12
CREME DE CITRONELLE .. „	3 0	...
CREME DE ROSE ..... „	3 0	1 12
CREME DE VANILLE..... „	3 0	1 12
ANISETTE ..... „	3 0	...
VERMOUTH ..... „	1 4	...
FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR .. „	3 8	1 12
GINGER WINE.....per doz.	17 0	...
GINGER BRANDY ..... „	17 0	...
ORANGE WINE..... „	17 0	...
ORANGE BITTERS ..... „	18 0	10 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS .... „	...	18 0
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ..... ½ Pints.	...	12 0
BRANDY BITTERS		
WINE BITTERS.....		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY,

ESTABLISHED 1814.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their new and varied SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH **JEWELLERY**, suitable as PRESENTS, consisting of—

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT and KEEPER RINGS.
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
SPIRAL NECKLACES.
SETS AND HALF SETS.
SCARF RINGS.
CHARMS.
NECKCHAINS AND ALBERT CHAINS, in 9, 12, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.
BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.
LOCKETS, &c.

As a cheap, lasting, and useful Present, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., cannot recommend any thing better from their Stock than their

SILVER Rs. 50 WATCH,

In Crystal Case, Hunting and semi-Hunting cases, for either Ladies or Gentlemen.

The above Watches are now so well known, that Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. need not refer to the references and recommendations they have received for them.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch, if required, gratis.

The said Watch in Gold case .....Rs. 150
The said Watch in Silver case, keyless ... „ 90
The said Watch in Gold case, keyless ..... „ 225

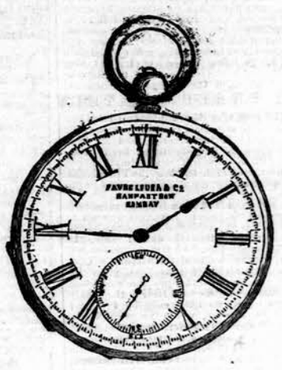
THE BRASS RAILWAY PATTERN LEVER WATCH, Rs. 40, can be also specially mentioned to any one who requires a Watch for hard or rough usage. A guarantee for two years accompanies it.

Attention is also called to the following, which are always in Stock:—

CALENDAR WATCHES in Silver and Gold Cases.

SECONDS INDEPENDENT WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, with the latest improvements, in Silver and Gold Cases.



CHRONOGRAPHS, in great variety.

REPEATERS, striking hours and quarters, and hours and quarters and minutes, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000.

LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled and enamelled.

LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled in fancy cases.

A large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS and CARRIAGE CLOCKS, of every description.

In these Clocks we would particularly recommend a Patent Lever Time-piece, lately received, at.....Rs. 80
Do. with Alarum ..... „ 85
In round brass case ..... „ 40
With Alarum ..... „ 45

PENDULUM CLOCKS, in richly gilt brass cases, square and oval, crystal glass on all sides, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

Do. going a year.....Rs. 600

A varied stock of MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, MECHANICAL TOYS (which will be sold at cost price, to finish the Stock).

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

NOW READY,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1878.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; With Postage, Rs. 5-2: ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME, CLOTH BOUND, CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

PART I.—HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION.
PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. | Mr. P. S. KING, Canada Build'g, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co. Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH & Co., Strand.

SEWING MACHINES

OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

AND FOR

ALL CLASS OF WORK

FOR FAMILIES, MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

AND

FOR ALL CLASS OF LEATHER WORK.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,205—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sudan Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	1 0
Second do.		0 8
Third do.		0 6
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 2 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 1½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 1 " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1-0
Each succeeding line	"	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, on SATURDAY, the 11th May 1878, at 5 p.m., sailing at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 9th May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on TUESDAY, the 14th May 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	23	8	
Port Said	26	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100 300	May 29
BYDALL HALL	2,700 350	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100 300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300 300	At
*SPEKE HALL	2,700 350	fortnightly intervals.
*WINTON HALL	2,700 350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months (90), Home and back.
For Six months, 80 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino & N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Our Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P	
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Foti	3500	400	On 10th May 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	A. Lucioli	3787	250	on 27th "
S.S. MENFI	"	3081	250	on 12th June 1878.

At Messina, Count Burgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122
To Aden	" 170	" 138	" 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

30, Bombay Green, 6th May 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th May.
(a) VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	20th do.
KAISHNA	3621	450	E. J. Baker	27th do.
(a) NIZAM	2726	450	A. R. Barlow	31st do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	7th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	13th May.
TEHERAN	3589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th "
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	10th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3038	500	R. Stewart	24th May.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton	" 1,600

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0.
Pints " " " 5-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESSRS W. NICOL & Co,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs' Cranes, Mortar and Bonkrie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

AN AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE
will be given at the above Hall
ON
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, MAY 9TH AND 11TH.
STAFF NIGHT ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH.

IN AID OF THE RELIEF FUND FOR THE RELATIVES OF THOSE WHO WERE LOST IN H. M. S. EURYDICE.

The performance will commence with a laughable Farce and conclude with an Original Chinese Burlesque Extravaganza.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 2
Unreserved do.	As. 8
Back do.	" 4

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

A DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWELVE and ANNAS EIGHT (Rs. 12-8-0), equivalent of £1-5-0 per Share, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT PER ANNUM on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ended 31st December 1877, will be PAID at this Office to the Shareholders in India, on and after TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to the 15th instant, exclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

Bombay, 8th May 1878.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Fort premises on THURSDAY, the 16th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1878, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and their remuneration.

By order,
JOHN CAMERON,
Manager in India.

Bombay, 8th May 1878.

TO BE LET, from 10th June, for the Season or year, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, No. 9, in the Civil or Neutral Lines, Poona, at present occupied by the Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, and previously by H. E. M. James, Esq. Apply to Messrs. DADABHOY COWASJEE'S SONS, Poona, or to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, at present in the occupation of R. P. Bruton, Esq. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, for 6 or 12 months, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Byculla. Rent Rs. 120 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of A. F. Ingle, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not go without in impatient tantalization while the Ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	4 0	to 10 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	10 8	to 18 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissors-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to 10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8	to 6 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

COOPER & COMPANY.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS.

Single copies of the following publications can be had for immediate supply. Back numbers if not in stock will be ordered out from England if necessary. Subscriptions to commence from any date. A complete list showing distinctive features of each paper will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS.	12 Months. Bombay. Rs. a.	Up-Country. Rs. a.
Broad Arrow	22 0	24 0
Fun (with Almanac)	8 12	10 0
Graphic (including Christmas number)	22 8	24 2
Home News	19 8	21 8
Illustrated London News (with Christmas Number)	22 8	24 2
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	22 0	24 0
Judy (including Almanac)	11 12	13 12
Mail (Thrice a Week)	32 8	37 0
Pall Mall Budget	22 0	24 0
Penny Illustrated Paper	8 12	10 12
Pictorial World	14 8	16 8
Public Opinion	11 0	13 0
Punch (with Almanac)	14 0	16 4
Queen	27 8	31 8
Reynolds' Weekly Newspaper	8 4	10 4
Saturday Review	22 0	24 0
Times (Weekly Edition)	11 0	13 0
MONTHLY PERIODICALS.		
Army List	14 0	15 4
Belgravia	7 0	8 4
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine	10 0	10 4
Bow Bells	5 8	7 0
Boys' Herald	4 12	5 12
Cassell's Family Magazine	4 0	5 4
Chambers's Journal	4 8	5 12
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine	7 0	8 4
Every Month	2 8	3 6
Fraser's Magazine	18 0	19 4
Ladies' Gazette of Fashion	7 8	8 12
Le Follet	11 0	12 4
Le sure Hour	3 12	4 12
London Journal *	5 8	7 0
London Society * (with Holiday an Xmas number)	8 4	9 12
Milliner and Dress-maker	11 0	12 4
Mode (La) Illustree	18 0	20 0
Myras Journal	5 0	6 0
Myras Midmonthly Journal and Children's Dress	5 0	6 0
Nineteenth Century	18 0	20 0
Wedding Bells *	5 0	6 0
Young Ladies' Journal	6 4	7 4

* Not taken for six months.

☞ Subscriptions to commence from July must be paid in before the 25th of this month.

COOPER & CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including even Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LOST, on the 8th from Pocket, in the Road between Meadow Street and Sassoon's Bunder, Colaba, a Bunch of Keys. Bomonjee Cowasjee Tapia, 14, Meadow Street.

CHEAP PASSAGES to England and the Continent by Canal Steamers can be secured by applying to the Bombay Passenger Agency, 7, Marine Street, Fort.

PRIVATE BOARD and LODGINGS, two minutes' walk from the Tramway at Byculla. Address "NEMO," Post Office, Byculla.

TO BE LET, a well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, cool and healthy, in the best situation in Byculla. Can have use of Brougham and Horse. Apply to Z., Office of this Paper.

FURNISHED UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill TO LET immediately for three or more months. Apply to GLOVER & Co., Prince's Dock.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, REFRESHMENT ROOMS—COLD TIFFINS and SUPPERS can be had daily, at the very moderate price of As. 8, per head.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on SATURDAY next, a showy young HORSE, nearly 4 years, goes well in Saddle or Harness.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by Wheeler, the best English-maker), together with a Hard-working Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette*.

PHAETON (built by Kinross), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette*.

TELEPHONES FOR SALE—The undersigned can supply Telephones of Professor Bell's pattern, guaranteed equal to the best English manufacture. Price Rs. 16 each pair of Telephones. Payment may be made only when approved of.

ELAHEE BUX MISTREE, Roorkee.

A LARGE QUANTITY of STONE-BALLAST or NEEBUM is on SALE at the PORT TRUST BUNDER, SEWREE. Purchasers to apply at Mr. Buttoney Goculdas' place of business, No. 20, Khand Bazar, Mandvie.

FOR SALE, a double barrel breech-loading RIFLE, by Henry, and a double barrel breech-loading GUN by Powell, both Pistol gripped, the latter almost new; both perfect + capons, in cases complete, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. Apply to C. S., Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, METAL SEXTANT (by Solomons) Bridge handle: Three Telescopes: Seven Shades, divided on Silver to 10" ten seconds, in polished Mahogany case. Instrument in perfect order. Apply to R. G. T., care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BACON in Canvas, 4 to 6 lb. pieces, just received, J. PEARCE, 23, Apoll Street.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by 1 inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting, Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

SURVEYING MATERIALS.

Dumpy Levels; Levelling Staffs; Circumferenters; Prismatic Compasses; Clinometer with sights, Levels; Compass and Inclination Scales; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand; Pear-tree Railway Curves; Plotting Scales; Marquois Scales, extra thick; Sets of Mathematical Instruments; Plain and Bow Compasses; Aldershot Protractors; Note Books; Field Books; Whatman's best Drawing Papers; Section Paper; Tracing Cloth and Paper; Drawing Pens; Mapping Pens; Lithographic Pens; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers; Pocket Penknives and Eraser; Water Colours; Indian Ink; Best Lead Pencils; Field Glasses; Aneroid Barometers; Thermometers, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART,
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. respectfully solicit the Public of Bombay and Out-stations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected Kangra Valley Teas from some of the best plantations.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Canisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

M. H. MAJU & Co,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

[illegible] STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"CAVITE BRANDS"
In all Sizes.
DINDIGUL CIGARS.
"LONDRES."
Neuberg's Own.
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"PRINCIPES"—"FAVORITAS" "REGALIAS."
CHOICE SELECTED.
"DAWSON'S PRIME," "THOMPSON'S PRIME," "NONPAREILS."
PONDICHERRIES, BURMAHS,
&c., &c.,
All specially Prepared and Selected.

TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Mixture of the Day,
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE,"
Fresh and Fragrant.
WILL'S BIRD'S EYE.
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S
SUN DRIED HONEY DEW.
CIGARETTES.
MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL FLAVORED.
14 Brands to Select From.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously Fresh.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S COGNAC.

Cash.			Credit.
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22 8
23	12	* ONE STAR, Half Bottles	25 0
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26 0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Round Barrels, with glass stopper	27 0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & Cabinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35 0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	27 0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz.	25 8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	32 8
28	8	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30 4
26	8	** TWO STARS, Very old Cognac	28 0
29	8	*** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac	31 0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a farther Discount of 5 per cent.
Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

☞ *MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS, TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.*

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

April, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART, K.C.S.I.,
THE COLONEL COMMANDING, THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT CONCERT
TO
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
by Members of the late Philharmonic Society and other Ladies and Gentlemen
ON FRIDAY EVENING, 10TH MAY 1878,
TO COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PROGRAMME.

1.	Part Song	"Farewell to the Forest" Mendelssohn.
2.	Song (Tenor)	Sweethearts ..... Sullivan.
3.	Song (Soprano)	"I love my love" ..... Pinsuti.
4.	Song (Baritone)	Colombo e tortorella ..... Verdi.
5.	Solo Pianoforte	"Sonata Pastorale" ..... Beethoven.
6.	Song (Tenor)	The Thorn ..... Shield.
7.	Grand Duett (Soprano and Baritone)	La Traviata ..... Verdi.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.
PART 2.

1.	Duet (Tenor & Baritone)	"Excelsior" ..... Balfe.
2.	Song (Contralto)	My Mother bids me bind my hair ..... Haydn.
3.	Song (Baritone)	Io la Perdei ..... Mattei.
4.	Romanza (Soprano)	"Qui Sola, vergin rose" (Martha) ..... Flotow.
5.	Song (Tenor)	"Still the angel stars are shining" ..... Plumpton.
6.	New Song (Bass)	"To arms, to arms ..... Plumpton.
7.	Solo Pianoforte	"Faust" ..... Liszt.
8.	Part Song	"The Sea King" ..... Smart.

CONDUCTOR.
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.

P. S.—Volunteers have permission from the Colonel, should they desire it, to appear in White Uniform.

Prices of Admission ..... Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.

Plan may be seen and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings.
4 do. grey T. cloths.
10 cases colored prints.
5 do. white mulls.
5 Cases Biscuits.
2 Cases Fine Jewellery.

To close an account—
About 150 cases of Spanish wines and Montigo.
On account of the underwriters ex s s "Europe."
H D F—28 1 case damaged cutlery.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th May 1878.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and COMPANY.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, No. 78 Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Postmaster General, Bombay, the contents of parcels and book packets which have remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, beyond the prescribed time, consisting of few books and pamphlets in English, Marathee, Gujeratee, &c., Samples in variety, gold earring, toys, reeds, trousers, scarfs, bonnet, antimaccassars, pillow, cushions, calendars, guides, lot of Illustrated London News and Graphics, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

No. 78, Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th May 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of [illegible] plated, glass and porcelain ware, in a tent, opposite the old Bombay Club.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of A. F. Soundy, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut and plain glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and tea services, best plated ware, such as vegetable-dishes, cruet, pickle liquor, and eggstands, salver, butter pot, best electroplated spoons and forks for 12 persons in mahogany case, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished furniture, such as camp tables in 2 pieces, sideboards, dumb waiters, easy and drawing room chairs, circular, pier, folding, and writing tables, teapoys, conversation sofas, iron four post bedstead, camp cots, clothes presses, dressing and washing tables, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. John, Ortelli and Co., of London, and on account and risk of the following purchasers:—

On account and risk of Allarukia Hassum, of 19, Khalasee-chuckla road, Bombay:—

Ex S. S. "Chepe."

J O 128 & C	1 case containing cheval glasses, boxes, &c.	
	5 cases	earthenware.
	5	Stripes & Checks.
	8	Red Cambrics 9

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8TH MAY 1878.

THE political advices to-day can scarcely be taken as more pacific in tone, but the tendency in business circles has, nevertheless, been more in that direction, the result doubtless of private commercial telegrams from Home, which seem generally in favour of a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties. The public commercial messages, however, show no special bias. Consols are still quoted at 95¼, French Rentes at 109¼, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 80 for Fours and Fours-and-a-half, and 89½ for Fives-and-a-half.

Wheat and Seeds are given by Reuter as unchanged, but private advices quote a decline of 6d. to 1s. per quarter in both Linseed and Rapeseed. In the London General Produce Markets the only movement quoted is a decline of 6d. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were reported quiet but steady at unchanged prices, and Cotton in Liverpool is said to have closed steady, although spot prices were unaltered, and the day's sales only reached 7,000 bales. In the meantime the heavy imports into Liverpool are still worthy of attention, the figures yesterday being 24,000 bales, and this is a feature which has perhaps more influence on the spot market than anything else.

From New York yesterday's telegram still gives ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅛ cents. per lb., but Futures are not quoted. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876
Tuesday's Receipts	4,000	4,000	2,400
Four days' do.	11,000	11,000	13,800
Total since 1st Sept.	4,082,000	3,832,600	3,956,500

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 53⅛d. per oz., and so far as we can learn the quotation is confirmed by private advices.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay at their weekly Board Meeting this afternoon reduced their rates of Discount and Interest by a further one per cent. all round. This brings the official minimum down to 7 per cent. per annum, but considering that business was doing a week ago at 4 per cent., the movement can scarcely be expected to exercise any special effect on the outside market, where accommodation is easily obtainable at 3½ per cent per annum.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has again shown signs of weakness, but we cannot quote any reduction from the lowest closing rates of yesterday. In the morning some of the Banks named 1s. 8 7/16d. as their demand drawing rates, but they were quickly filled up at that figure, and low as things now are it is evident that there are fully as many buyers as sellers. For the rest of the Mail the course of the market will be guided by the result of to-day's biddings for Council Drafts in London, which people here seem generally to expect will show an average of 1s. 8 5-16d. to 1s. 8¾d. per Rupee. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8¾d.	,,

On Calcutta there is no quotable change, demand drafts being still 1-16 to ⅛ premium ; 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER shows increased firmness at advancing rates, the closing quotation for Fours and Fours-and-a-half being Rs. 94 and for Fives-and-a-half Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET has again been very firm with more buyers than sellers. Bank of Bombays show an advance of ¾ per cent., Land Companies are unchanged ; and in Press Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in New Berars. Spinning and Weaving Companies continue to show a steady upward tendency, the most of the leading Companies being again Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share higher.

COTTON to-day is slightly firmer, and sellers ask an advance of quite Re. 1 per candy. Some little business has been done on this basis, but the supply is too limited to admit of extended operations, and the generally expressed opinion is that the season is practically at an end. Some little buying may yet go on for speculation and to cover previous sales, but existing prices do not allow of fresh transactions on the basis of Home currencies.

SEEDS are quiet but steady. In Linseed business has been done at Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-9. Rapeseed is quiet at Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-7 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are unaltered as regards rate, but undoubtedly very quiet in tone. For Liverpool we still quote £1-10 by steamer, and £1-5 by wood, and £1-7 6 by iron sailing ships. Some little demand has been manifested for Trieste and Venice, freight by steamer at £2 for May and £1-15 per

PIECE GOODS remain dull with no new feature to notice. Such enquiry as there is runs mainly on the lighter makes of Grey Shirtings and Madapollams, but at unaltered prices.

COALS are very dull, and there are few, if any, buyers in the market. Prices are called As. 8 per ton lower, but even at that are quite nominal.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 4th May 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	54,963	0	0
Merchandise	1,08,958	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Telegraph	598	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,65 519	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1877.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	49,133	0	0
Merchandise	1,77,497	0	0
Other Receipts	2,513	0	0
Telegraph	583	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,29,726	0	0
Decrease Rs.	64,207	0	0

SILVER RECEIVED AND COINED IN THE MINTS AT CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1878.

	Bullion or coin received from the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts) from Government officers.	COINED AND EXAMINED.
	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of Mar. 1878.		
Calcutta	50,89,755	44,77,544
Bombay	68,08,394	72,98,072
Total.....	1,18,98,149	1,17,75,616
First three months.		
Calcutta	1,55,45,923	1,71,46,320
Bombay	2,60,55,595	2,78,92,915
Total.....	4,16,01,518	4,50,39,235

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

THE SHIP BALLSTANE, 1,071 tons, Captain T. Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 11th Dec., with a cargo of 1,601 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT S. S. TENASSERIM, 1,700 tons, Captain H. A. Street, R. N., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Negapatam 30th April. She experienced heavy squalls off Ceylon during the voyage.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain, A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Thomson, Mrs. Walker, Col. and Mrs. Palin, Mr. Palin, and 9 deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co's S. S. KHEDIVE, 2,092 tons, Captain J. D. Stewart, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, brought the English Mails and the following cargo :—14 cases codliver oil, 838 packages piecegoods, 38 cases umbrellas, 659 packages wine and spirit, 33 bales twist, 9 cases cochineal, 170 packages provisions, 5 cases brass, 576 packages oilmanstores, 4,006 plates spelter, 75 cases tinplates, 550 kegs red lead, 30 barrels coal tar, 159 packages soap, 128 casks beer, 15 packages whiting, 10 cases sulphate of copper, 5 casks tumblers, 2 packages glassware, 4 packages earthenware, 2 cases boots, 108 drums oil, 251 cases windowglass, 273 packages varnish, 8 cases cigars, 7 packages roots, 11 cases saffron, 9 boxes specie, 11 bundles E. teeth, 337 packages cloves, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Khedive (s)	Stewart	Southampton, Apr 11.
	Coconada (s).....	Morris	Aden, May 5.
	Bellstane	Hughes	Liverpool, Dec 11.
	J G Tenasserim (s).	Street.....	Nagapatam, Apr 30.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
8	Hawthorn	Meade	Hong-Kong.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Khedive, to China, &c.
Steamer Sicilsy, to Liverpool, &c.
Steamer J G Stevenson, to Liverpool, via Kurrachee.
Steamer Amea Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Coconada, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
2 Borrowdale(s) .....Young .....Colombo, April 27.

DEPARTURES.

May 5.—Steamer City of London and Eldorado.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.
5 John Allan .... London.
6 Deccan (s) .... Southampton.

DEPARTURES

May.
5 Himalaya (s) .... Bombay & S. Ports.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Co's [s s Deccan from Southampton :—Mr Norfor Surgss Bennett, Thornhill, and Robinson, Mrs Webb and 3 children, Mrs Jones and 2 daughters, Mr and Mrs Millet, Mr. W Griffith», Mrs Roberts, and Dr Gardner.

KURRACHEE.

THE following is a list of the passengers by the S. S. Assyria which left Kurrachee on the 5th inst :—To London—Mr Rutherford, Mr Wiseman, Mrs and Mis Lambert, Mrs. Banks, Mrs Moore and 6 chfldren, Mr Deas, and Captain Ward. To Aden—Major Simpson and Col Gayer. To Suez—Captain Nicholes.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27 Undaunted, H M S, Smith from Bombay.
Mar. 20 Melmerby, ship, Selby, from Birkenhead.
Apr. 16 Wild Swan, H M S, Fowlett, from Sovakee.
17 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
18 Lady Eglinton, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
19 Heron, ss, Goldsmith, from Sea.
24 Anadyr, ss, Moreau, from Shanghai.
24 China, ss, Elderton, from Venice.
25 Woolviston, s., Skinner, from Rangoon.
25 Peretu s, ss, Milatovice, from Bussorah.
25 Tverrington, ss, Chitham, from Batavia.
25 Muis, ss, Doeart, from Hodeida.
26 Pilgrice, ss, Ragusin, from Bombay.
26 Victoria Bridge, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
26 Haughton, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
26 N lio Martin, ss, Fox, from Bombay.
27 Zante, ss, Court, from Cardiff.
27 Cadiz, ss, Echeitree, from Liverpool.
29 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.
29 Coquet, ss, Grange, from Rangoon.
29 Naples, ss, Eaton, from Rangoon.
May. 1 Shannon, H M S, Grant, from Malta.

DEPARTURES.

24 Anadyr, ss, Moreau, to Marseilles.
24 China, ss, Elderton, to Bombay.
25 Melmerby, ship, Selby, to Moulmein.
25 Wild Swan, H M S, Fowlett, to Red Sea.
25 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, to Seleetra.
25 Woolviston, ss, Skinner, to Portsaid F O.
25 *Aretusa, ss, Milatovich, to Jeddah.*
25 Tverrington, ss, Chitham, to Rotterdam.
26 Nellie Martin, ss, Fox, to Liverpool.
27 Heron, ss, Goldsmith, to Manilla.
27 Muis, ss, Doeart, to Bombay.
27 Politice, ss, Ragusin, to Trieste.
28 Zante, ss, Court, to Bombay.
28 Cadiz, ss, Echeitree, to Manilla.
29 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to London.
29 Coquet, ss, Grange, to Brarnen.
29 Naples, ss, Eaton, to Malta F O.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
Lady Egidia, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Victoria Bridge, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Haughton, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Shannon, H M S, Grant, from Malta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Khimjee Odhowjee—10 bales coloured printing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Atalantas—50 cases iron safes, John S Elmore and Co.
Leverier s—2 cases cotton thread, Fazulally Moosabhoy.
Sicily s—60 cases whiskey, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

St Mildred —2/5 qr casks gunpowder, Mamedally Lookmanjee.
British Statesman s—102 casks pale ale, Wallace and Co.
Mongolia s—15 cases gin, The C Bank of I A and China.
Atalanta s—6 casks paint of sorts, Tyebally Chandabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Achille s—4 cases glassware, Hasum Ahmed ; 7 cases glassware, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Raspigadera—585 cwts myrabollams, Hajee Yurrin Hajee Cassum ; 87 bales cotton, Vishnocundass Echaran ; 900 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 112 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, G Reifferched and Co.
Twilight—64 bales cotton, Kevulchund Sacurchund ; 122 bales cotton, Wamonrao Govindrao.
Harald—Haulage s—110 bales hemp, Nursee Khuttow ; 32 bales wool, Ebhimjee Nuthoo ; 70 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 140 bales wool, Tr-coomjee Amersee ; 55 bales wool, Motty Jaitha ; 4 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 75 bales wool, Jaitha Purnotum.
Sicily s—300 bales hemp, Jaitha Pursotum ; 500 cwts rapeseed, Odhowjee Nathoo ; 90 bales cotton, A Blaschecck and Co ; 265 cwts yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee ; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 40 bales cotton, Gooldass Cullianjee ; 900 bales cotton, Ball Brothers.
J C Stevenson s—1,600 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—2 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Achille s—7½ cwts coffee, Essac Sallon, 51 bales cotton, A Blaschecck and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 26 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Achille s—15 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Estapona s—92 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedass.
Africa s—60 bales cottan, Sewbux Joharimull ; 200 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—250 cwts sandalewood and 125 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram, 367 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Johnahamed ; 305 bales cotton, Nurseo Kessowjee ; 115 bales twist, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co ; 11 cases fishmaws, Datardina Mowjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·763
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·756
Extent of cloudyaky (the whole sky clouded= 8).	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	89·3
Minimum do. (read at 2-30 a.m.)..	81·4
General Direction of wind	WNW, NW, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	243

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 8.

Williams, Major, 100th Regt, on duty, from England.
DeLatour, Capt, ¼ A, from furlough, from England.
Estrange, Major, 21st Fusiliers, from furlough, from England.
Kelsall, Surg, on duty, from Aden.
Meredith, Capt, 8th Foot, on Med Cert, from Naini Tal.
Bevan, Lieut, R A, on Med Cert, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 8.

Thorp, Surg, Major, on duty, to Kolapore.
Maclachlan, Col, R A, on duty, to Matheran.
Whitluck, Sub Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, on duty, to Baroda.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 4.)

During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Captain A C W Crobank, will have charge of that portion of the Home Department which is left at the Presidency.

The services of Mr A Manson, of the Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr W Wavell is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Mr J O'Kinealy, of the Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Surgeon-Major T Even, in medical charge of 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector-General of Dispensaries, and Superintendent of Vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major R T Abbott, or until further orders.

Mr C H Brookes, Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent at Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Sirdar Baghail Singh, or until further orders.

Mr M H Ferrars, B A, Assistant Conservator of Forests and Officiating Inspector of Schools, British Burma, to officiate as Director of Public Instruction during the absence of Mr P Hordern, or until further orders. Mr L A Goss, Junior Inspector of Schools, to officiate as Senior Inspector of Schools, during the absence of Mr A H Unwin, or until further orders.

The services of the Rev B Hammond, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. G. A. Vintzens as Consul for Germany at Moulmein.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Francisco Muruglia to be in charge of the office of the Consul for Italy at Bombay during the absence of Monsieur Le Chevalier Charles Grondona.

The following extract from Regimental orders issued by the Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, dated 25th March consequent on the depature on furlough of Captain C. Ransford, is confirmed :—Captain G. R. Fearl, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his own duties until further orders.

Mr R D Hare, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has passed the prescribed examination in the Mahratta language by the Higher Standard.

Surgeon T Ffrench Mullen, Agency Surgeon, Ulwar, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the officer of Political Agent, Ulwar, in addition to his other duties.

The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Officer Commanding the Meywar Bheel Corps, dated 20th March is confirmed, pending the arrival of Major Boileau :—Captain A Conolly, Officiating 2nd in Command and Officiating 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, to officiate as Commandant, Mawar Bheel Corps, and Political Superintendent Hill Tracts, Meywar, vice Colonel Gordon. Lieut F M Russell, Officiating Adjutant and Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command and 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain Conolly.

Mr. G. H. Damant, c s., Dapty Commissioner in Assam, to be Political Officer in charge of the Naga Hills.

Mr H M Durand, C S., Officiating Political Agent, and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, has passed the examination in International Law and Allied Topics prescribed for officers employed in the Political Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major J Goldie, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Assistant Adjutant General, vice Lieut-Colonel D S Warren, 14th Foot, who vacates on promotion.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—Lieutenant Deane, 54th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet :—Lieut-Colonel R P Sturt, C B Bracken, Bengal Staff Corps.

Surgeon-Major J A Hanbury, Army Medical Department, to officiate with temporary rank as Deputy-Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Meerut Circle.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal :—Surgeon E S Brander and Surgeon F C Chatterjee.

Captain Colquhoun, R A, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, vice Major F O Eyre, on leave.

Captain Bazett, R A, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, vice Captain Colquhoun.

Captain Galloway, R A, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, vice Captain B Bazett.

Major Fitz Gallwey, R A, to officiate as Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh.

Lieut Colonel Sir W Hamilton, Baronet, R A, to officiate as Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore.

Lieut Penton, R A, to be Officiating Subaltern, No 4 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Lieutenant S G H Selfe, proceeding on furlough.

The services of Surgeon A H Leapingwell are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St George.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Command-r-in-Chief :—

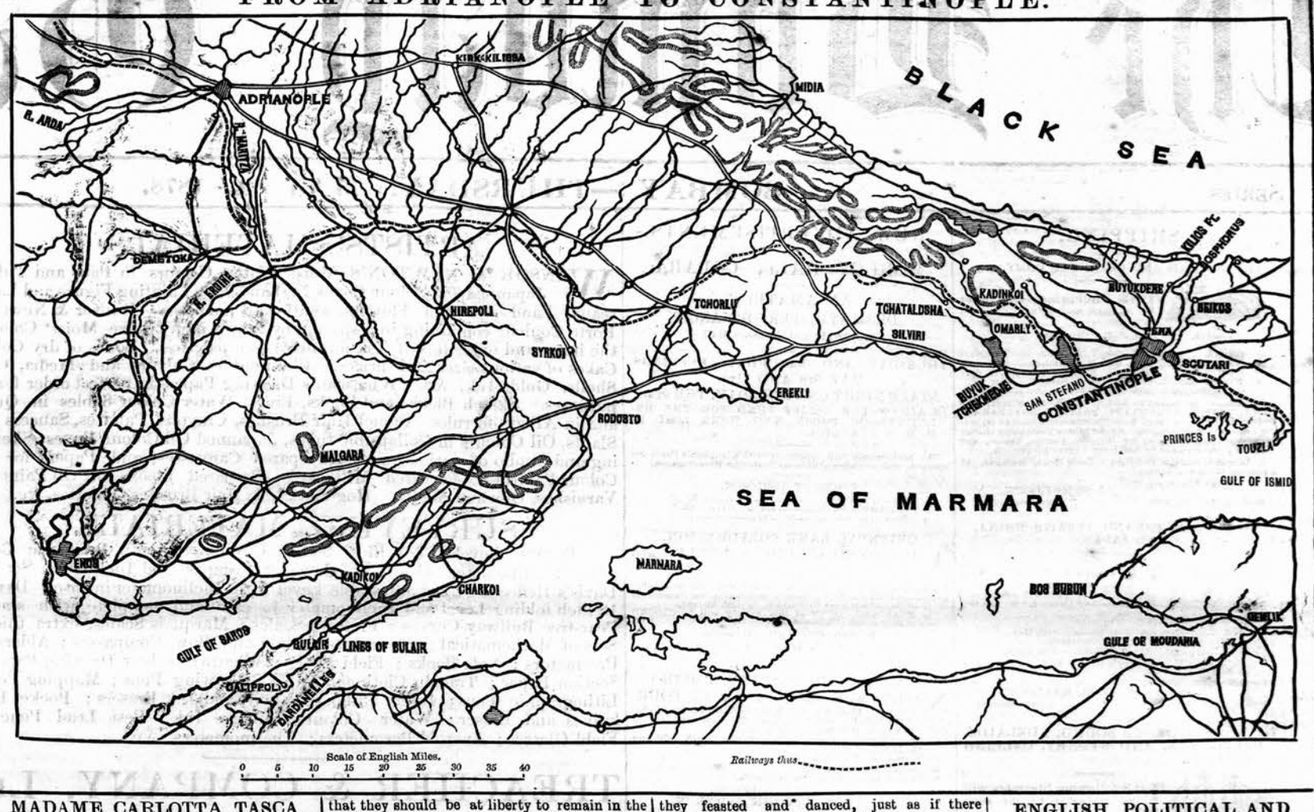
Captain J Fraser, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 40th N I.
Captain C H Stevenson, 18th Foot.
Captain C H Salkeld, Infantry, Wing Officer 16th N I.
Captain W R Hamilton, Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry.
Captain A T Wintle, R A.
Lieut H Kilgour, 5th Foot.
Lieut F H Frobyn, 40th Foot.
Lieut A G Leonard, 59th Foot.
Lieut F B Thackeray, R A.

The services of Lieut G E Money, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Captain M C Brackenbury, B. E., Executive Engineer, temporarily attached to the P W Darptment Secretariat, is confirmed in that grade. Captain Brackenbury is promoted to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade (temporary rank.)

Mr J F Birkinshaw, Executive Engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), Nizam's State Railway, at present employed on the Dhond and Manmad Railway, is tranferred to the Central System of State Railway.

FROM ADRIANOPLE TO CONSTANTINOPLE.



MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

BEGS to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SELLING OFF AT HALF PRICES,
MENIST'S
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS,
BINOCULARS, &c. &c.

MR. BETTS respectfully announces his return to Bombay and begs to intimate that he will sell the above at half prices during the next few days at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, after which he will dispose of the remainder at Auction previous to proceeding to Europe.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

McGRATH—May 6th, at Kirkee, the wife of Surgeon Major E. McGrath, R. A., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOLDNEY—April 22nd, at Debrugurh, Assam, the wife of Lt. F. Goldney, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, of a daughter.
GRAY—May 4th, at Ballimary, the wife of Walter Gray, Esq., Financial Department, of a daughter.
SAMPSON—May 2nd, at Simla, the wife of A. B. Sampson, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1878.

THE Russian diplomatists must still think that the English nation consists of a set of very great simpletons, or they would not show their anxiety for peace by calmly proposing that their troops should retire to positions along the line of railway from Adrianople to the Ægean, on the condition that the English squadron withdraws from the Sea of Marmora. Let us consider what the Russians would lose by such a retreat. It is obvious, in the first place, that General Todleben regards the advanced positions taken up by the Russian army near Constantinople as dangerously insecure. His practised eye at once perceived that it was a piece of useless bravado to expose large bodies of troops to the fire of English men-of-war at stations on the coast of the Sea of Marmora from Buyuk Tchekmedje to San Stefano. A reference to our sketch map will show that both the high road—the only one practicable for troops at the neck of the Isthmus of Constantinople—and the railway from Adrianople run close to the sea at Buynk Tchekmedje ; and we are informed by an officer who has studied the topography of the district that the fortifications across the Isthmus from the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmora which formed the first line of defence of the Turkish capital, but which, having been evacuated by the Turks, are now occupied by the Russians, terminate on the west in a fort built on a high hill above the village of Buynk Tchekmedje, the fire from which commands both the road and the railway. Now, the English ironclads can approach the shore at this spot closely enough to sweep all the approaches to the hill and no doubt to completely overpower the fire of the fort ; for the pains which have been taken to renew all the fortifications of Gibraltar show that in the opinion of modern artillerists and engineers land batteries of the old kind, such as Turkey possesses, are quite unable to resist the attack of ironclad men-of-war armed with the heaviest guns science has yet invented. The plan, then, which is said to have been recommended for adoption immediately war was declared was for the English squadron to silence the fire of the Buyuk Tchekmedje fort, and then land a force which would occupy the hill, cut the railway, and place the Russian troops near San Stefano or scattered about the thickly wooded and difficult country between the line of railway and the Black Sea in an exceedingly awkward position. General Todleben has evidently perceived this danger. He also, no doubt, considers that Constantinople is too well defended for the enterprise of capturing it to be attempted at present with any chance of success, and that the city could not be held under the fire of the British fleet even if the Emperor of Russia chose to disregard the Turkish proclamation of neutrality. He proposes, therefore, to withdraw the army to the lines of Tchataldja, where the railway is beyond the reach of the men-of-war, and where the Russians will still be encamped astride of the only approach from Adrianople to the Turkish capital and can prepare to withstand the advance of an army marching northwards from the sea-coast. This military precaution shows that the Russian General thinks the time is at hand for beginning serious business, and it also proclaims the Russian consciousness that the advanced positions taken up by the Grand Duke Nicholas cannot be profitably maintained.

Possibly, the great Russian engineer who now commands the army may even have suggested that it would be prudent to withdraw the troops still further and to concentrate them in the vicinity of Adrianople ; but let us assume that this is not the case, and that the Russians have really put forward this proposition as a great political concession. Would such a retreat be in any way equivalent to the withdrawal of the ironclads from the Sea of Marmora, even if it were agreed that they should be at liberty to remain in the Dardanelles ? To answer this question, we have only to remember that the object of keeping the fleet near Constantinople is not merely to guard that city, but to protect English interests in the Black Sea, Asia Minor, and Armenia. Turkey, still secretly hoping that England will declare war against Russia, has constantly up to this time found new pretexts for delaying the evacuation of the fortified ports of Varna and Batoum, which would form the natural and unassailable bases of expeditions advancing towards the Danube or marching on Tiflis. But the term assigned by the Treaty of San Stefano for the surrender of these fortresses expires within a month ; and when the Russians have, by gaining possession of Varna and Batoum, made the Black Sea a Russian lake, what security will be left for the maintenance of English interests in those regions ? Moreover, the Turks, if the English once retired from the western mouth of the Bosphorus, would assuredly give up the game altogether, become the obedient vassals of Russia, and probably exert themselves energetically to put such obstructions in the Bosphorus that the ironclads on their return would be unable to force a passage.

Of course, if there were a prospect that the negotiations now going on might lead to a desirable and satisfactory peace, the withdrawal of the squadron might be risked. But, when we are told that Russia is most pacifically inclined, we can only say in reply that no doubt she wishes for peace, she has done so all along, provided she can get her own way. But that she has the slightest intention of satisfying the demand of England, requiring her to cancel a treaty which makes her influence supreme at Constantinople by constituting her the creditor of the Turk for a great many more millions of money than he can ever hope to pay, by ceding to her permanently or allowing her troops to occupy for two years all the commanding military positions in European Turkey and Armenia, by investing her with the exclusive protectorate of the Porte's Christian subjects, and enabling her to accelerate whenever she so wishes it the utter annihilation of the Turkish Empire,—that Russia, we say, has the least thought of giving up any one of these "rights" which she has "acquired by conquest," no reasonable man, we should think, can bring himself to believe. Her language on this subject has throughout been perfectly uniform and clear, and has been supported by acts the meaning of which is unmistakable. Take, for instance, the question of the retrocession of Bessarabia. In one of the despatches received by this mail Prince Gortschakoff says it is quite a mistake to suppose Russia would object to the article of the Treaty about Bessarabia being broached at the Congress. "No member of the "Congress could be prevented from bringing "forward questions connected with the Treaty." Quite so ; Russia could hardly deny to the other Powers liberty of speech. But will she be in any way bound by what they say ? Not at all ; she has taken possession of Bessarabia, and avows her determination to keep it, let the Congress say what it will. And so will it be with every other article of the Treaty. Here, then, we have on the one side a Power which has already seized the most valuable parts of Turkey in Europe and Asia as a guarantee for the fulfilment of her own Eastern policy ; and, on the other, a Power which simply insists on guarding the entrance to the Bosphorus as the only security for the protection of her interests. If Russia would give up all her conquests and retire behind the Pruth and the Arpa Chai, then, no doubt, the British ironclad squadron might withdraw into the Mediterranean. That would be an equal compromise ; but by the one proposed Russia would give up nothing and England everything. The former Power would simply fall back to collect her strength for a stronger and more resolute advance at no distant date ; the latter would realize the joke of the wicked French caricaturist who lately ridiculed English policy by giving the following illustration of the "new manœuvre of the "British army : *Attention ! Deux pas en avant ; "Quatre pas en arrière.*" England has, we trust, taken up foreign politics in a different temper since Lord Derby went out of office.

THE magnitude of the distress in the Madras districts has to a great extent overshadowed the severe distress which has been committing ravages elsewhere in India. We have from time to time called attention to the serious rumours that arose about the state of affairs in the North-West Provinces during the latter months of last year, when it was known that the khureef or autumn crops had failed, and that the cold had been so severe that it actually was the cause of many deaths among the natives. No particulars were, however, available to enable the public to judge of the extent of the mortality caused by this unusual state of affairs ; nor are we aware of any definite statistics having been published yet upon the subject. There is sorrow upon the land, however, as there is sorrow upon the sea, and there is now no reason to doubt that the mortality that took place a few months ago in Oudh and the North-West Provinces has been sufficient to make it a melancholy and serious addition to the mortality that has caused so much havoc in Madras and this Presidency. The correspondence which we published yesterday admits that in these provinces there has been a "lamentable mortali-"ty." The Lieutenant-Governor admits the fact ; so does the Viceroy ; and although the explanation is that the crops failed, and a cold season of unusual severity set in afterwards, the fact remains the same, that while all eyes were turned towards Madras there was silently going on in other parts of India a certain process of destruction of human life. This shows the difficulties which the rulers of this country have always to face, and indeed, when such gigantic calamities occur as those which have just passed away, the wonder arises how it is possible to govern India at all with any amount of success, if the established canons of civilisation are adhered to. In other times, the native rulers found very little to disturb their souls in the succession of famines ; they feasted and danced, just as if there were no sorrow at their door ; and if they did attempt to alleviate distress, it was by distributing largess blindly, upon no scientific plan which would succour the really needy and pass over the begging blackguard.

These considerations teach us that in times of national calamity the public ought to give our rulers the greatest sympathy and assistance, for their task is so gigantic that the slightest opposition must necessarily retard the work of salvation of life. We question whether it was with a genuine desire to assist the Government of the North-West Provinces that Mr. Robert Knight published certain statements from Agra in which it was broadly asserted that famine was killing off thousands of people, and that Sir George Couper and his subordinate officers were doing nothing to mitigate the mortality. Circumstances must frequently occur in this country, in which no ordinary human energy can prevent great mortality, and we think that Sir George Couper's reply to Mr. Knight's statements is a sufficient proof of the fact. One man may take a horse to the well, but a dozen men cannot make it drink ; and so, although it is clear that the North-West Provinces Government organised public works, banking the Jumna and constructing railroads, when it became certain that the weather and the failure of the crops combined must cause great distress, it is equally clear that the people would not accept the way of relief which was thus opened up to them. They preferred to sit at home as if bread would fall into their mouths and money into their pockets. This kind of fatalism is the greatest curse of periods of Indian famine. It took place in Madras ; the mortality it caused in this Presidency gave the native papers abundant opportunity of taxing the Executive with neglect of duty, and it is now apparent again in the North-West Provinces. Sir George Couper, writing of this apathy on the part of the distressed people, says that the village policemen visited the headquarter police stations at regular intervals, and the people must have known through their instrumentality that relief was available ; yet the people preferred to stay at home. They did not wander about the country in search of food ; nor, whereas in 1837, the people beset the houses of European residents in thousands, begging for food, did they on this occasion exhibit the slightest inclination to bestir themselves in search of the necessaries of life. The only way that this state of affairs could have been prevented would have been, as Sir George Couper points out, to visit every village and urge every person who seemed unable to support himself to resort either to an adjacent relief work or to the poor house—for the Government, in short, to save the people from the consequences of their own apathy. He might have taken this course, but he confesses he was not prepared for the astonishing indifference shown by the people to their fate, and the remedy of village to village proclamation did not occur to him. Even if he had, the European agency at his service was altogether inadequate for the undertaking, and if it had been entrusted to natives the remedy might have been quite as bad as the disease. What is to be done with starving people if they will not exert themselves a little on their own behalf ? The Viceroy in Council says that this same phenomenon of the unwillingness of famine-stricken people to leave their villages in order to betake themselves to relief works has frequently been forced upon the attention of Government. "It is a problem very difficult to deal "with, and indicates the apparent necessity of "providing, simultaneously with relief works, a "numerous, and, it is to be feared, an expensive "organisation of village inspectors. Unless by "these means, or some other remedy, the difficulty can be met, it must always, where the "system of relief is based on the sound principle "of work tests, go far in the early stages of a "famine to render nugatory the humane desire of "Government to save life." The direct attention of the Special Famine Commission which is now about to commence its investigations is to be directed to this question ; but we confess that we do not see how any possible remedy can be invented. The matter lies in the hands of the people themselves. When there is a famine in the land, they must know that numerous relief works are established. It is extraordinary how rapidly ordinary news travels from village to village, and there is no reason to doubt that a fact so important, and of such wide-spread and absorbing interest, as the opening of relief works, and the preparation of houses of sustenances for those who are physically

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE INSURRECTION IN ROUMELIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 7.

The insurrectionary movement is gaining ground in the Balkans.

INTENDED MOVE OF THE RUSSIANS.

General Todleben intends shortly to withdraw the Russian troops before Constantinople to the lines at Tchataldsha, leaving a small force, however, at San Stefano.

RUSSIAN PROPOSITION.

The Russians have offered to retire from the neighbourhood of Constantinople to a fresh position in a straight line from Dedeagatch to Adrianople, provided the British Ironclad Squadron withdraws from the Sea of Marmora.

DESTINATION OF THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, MAY 7.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question respecting the destination of the Indian Expeditionary Force, said that it is to go to Malta as already stated.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Count Schouvaloff having gone on an important mission to Saint Petersburg, increases the hope that a compromise between England and Russia may yet be effected. The principal difference which exists is respecting Batoum and Bulgaria.

THE QUADRILATERAL FORTRESSES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.

The Turks are delaying the evacuation of the Quadrilateral fortresses until the Russian troops leave the vicinity of Constantinople.

Latest advices received here from Armenia state, that the Russians are marching towards Batoum.

THE OUTWARD ENGLISH MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, with the outward English Mails of the 26th ult., sailed hence for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

The s.s. Mirzapore, for Galle and Calcutta, sailed at the same hour to-day.

THE EXPEDITION TO MALTA.

The s.s. Goa, with the Duke of Athole in tow, from Cannanore, has passed here safely *en route* to Malta.

LONDON, MAY 7, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady. Surat unchanged.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Fair Dholleras	4¾d.
Bar Silver.....	53⅜
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes.....	109½
4 per cent. Government Securities..	80
4½ per cent. do.	80
5½ per cent. do.	89¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1 7/16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7lb. Shirtings.....	5.7½
8½lb. do.	6.9
40s. Mule Twist	9½

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, MAY 8, 2-45 A. M.

Following from Singapore, mail for Batavia leaves 10 a.m. on the 9th.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 8.

CANNANORE 5-35 p.m.—Weather cloudy. Wind calm. Thermometer 87 max. 74 min. W. B. 79. Barometer 29·77. Fall of rain 56 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. 4. Thermometer 91·8. Barometer 29.860.

MANGALORE 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy. Wind N., NW, SW.

TUTICORIN, 4-30 p.m.—Weather fair. Wind S. Thermometer 89. Barometer 29 81.

VIZAGORE, 5 p.m.—Weather clear. Wind W. S. W. Thermometer 95.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....Is. 8¼d.		per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...Is. 8¾d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...Is. 8 11-16d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...Is. 8¾d.		,,

THE LOSS OF THE "CHILDWALL HALL."

THE following particulars are to hand by the mail relating to the loss of the Hall Line Steamer Childwall Hall :—

There appear to be fifteen persons drowned, including three passengers (Miss Hammond, Rev. T. Horsfall and Mr. C. Wainwright, also Mrs. Nesfield's infant), Captain Putt, Brown 1st officer, Adkins 3rd, Blair 2nd Engineer, and Mrs. Davis, stewardess. The steamer seems to have gone ashore three miles N. Cape St. Vincent during a dense fog, and from last reports the cargo was washing out of her, and there appears little hopes of salvage. Major and Mrs. L'Estrange, and Mr. and Mrs. Nesfield, landed at Gibraltar, proceeding per P. & O. steamer; their names appear in the passenger list per Khedive, which arrived here yesterday morning.

WE mentioned on Tuesday that the St. Osyth, towing the ships Helen Scott and Clydesdale, had been spoken at sea and had signalled "all well." But we omitted to note the full significance of this report. The two ships towed by the St. Osyth had on board the F/2 Battery of Artillery, in which several deaths from cholera occurred before the expedition started. Some fears were entertained that the disease might play havoc among men confined on board ship; and it is gratifying to learn that all went well with them after they left Bombay.

WE learn that the Government transport Goa belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, with the ship Duke of Athole in tow, passed Aden yesterday all well. The Goa left Cannanore on the 28th ult.

A NUMBER of people express regret that no such public demonstration was made for the Bengal regiments as was made for the 9th Bombay N. I. More than one ultra-patriotic Bengalee has sadly pointed out that no bands played the regiments from up-country down to the place of embarkation. They make these complaints because of their topographical ignorance of Bombay. After their exit from the train, the Bengal troops had not to march through the town. They were landed at the Carnac Bunder, close to the place of embarkation, and the public had no opportunity of seeing them. If the public had seen them, depend upon it, they would have been cheered just as heartily as the men of the 9th were.

A CORRESPONDENT of an up-country paper calls our account of the conduct of the 31st Bengal N. I. in Bombay "disgraceful." He is welcome to his opinion, but we would point out that we wrote on authentic information, not from the coloured gossip of the mess-room, and that if disgrace lies anywhere it is with those whose conduct called forth our statements.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent all round.

YESTERDAY at a meeting of shareholders of the Apollo Press Company, it was resolved to accept the offer made by Government of bonds representing Rs. 4,75,000 for certain wharfage rights and land which the company possesses.

WE understand that Mr. H. E. M. James, Postmaster General of Bombay, proceeds to Europe on medical certificate, and that Mr. J. K. Spence, of the Bombay Civil Service, succeeds him in that appointment.

WE hear that Mr. Antonio Sergio de Sousa, junior, the Governor of Diu, has been appointed Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Goa.

THE commission, of which Mr. A. T. Crawford was president, appointed by Government to report on the startling loss of grain consignments committed on the G. I. P. Railway line, has reported very unfavourably on the traffic management and the railway police. Upwards of 150 men employed on the line, chiefly in superintending the unloading of goods in Bombay, have been served with notices intimating that their services would no longer be required from the 1st proximo. We learn that the conduct of some of the higher officials has been severely animadverted on by the commission, and that Government is determined to show no mercy to any one concerned, considering the vast amount of compensation that the Company has had to pay to grain merchants on account of losses sustained by them, which are now traced to the culpable negligence or wilful connivance of the Company's servants. Without the active co-operation of the railway subordinates, the depredations could not have so long continued, to the detriment both of the public and the Company.

THE *Englishman*—The 31st N. I. should neve; have been allowed to proceed on foreign service; but we fear the system of pampering our native troops, which proved so fatal in 1857, is again in the ascendant; and, though it is likely in the end to prove far more fatal to the malcontents than to ourselves, it is deeply to be regretted that the utility of our native army should be jeopardised by imbecility at a juncture like the present.

WANT of funds seems to be the cry of most educational institutions in India at present. It is rumoured that for this sufficient reason it has been deemed expedient to break up the Martiniere Girls' School at Lucknow.

THE Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth has applied for a month's privilege leave in addition to his vacation, and the Hon'ble Louis Jackson, C.I.E., will act for him. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice McDowell also goes on privilege leave, but no acting appointment will be made in his place.

ON the important subject of surgical instruction for native officers, Surgeon-Major Tuson, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, writing to a contemporary, says that he can personally answer for the important advantage of teaching a certain number of men the art of bandaging, setting fractures, and controlling hemorrhage. Three years ago, he taught four duffadars of his regiment all the details of minor surgery, and found that they were most apt and willing. In a short time he was enabled to report to the Surgeon-General that he was confident that in the event of a small detachment being on outpost duty or otherwise, temporary aid could be efficiently afforded.

THE Government of India informs the English nation through the *Times'* correspondent that it is not strong enough, and wishes to be freed from every kind of control or even of criticism. It is not apparently satisfied with being the most powerful and absolute despotism now existing on earth. We should like to know what more authority it would have than it already possesses to put down riots and crush opposition. Here is the passage in the *Times'* telegram to which we refer :—

> A rather serious riot recently broke out at Surat on the occasion of the imposition of the licence tax. The military had to be called out and fired on the rioters, several of whom were wounded and one killed, after which the disturbance was quelled. Strikes and riots also occurred simultaneously in other towns of Western India, though they were of a milder type. The tone of native feeling in India is, indeed, not as healthy as could be desired, an evil for which the seditious writings of the Vernacular Press are primarily responsible. Assertions constantly reiterated regarding England's decrepitude, coupled with as oft-repeated eulogia of the resources and power of Russia, have tended to excite in the native mind an expectation of change not conducive to good government. The endeavours of the Vernacular Press have been furthered by the conviction that the Indian Government has to a considerable extent during past years sunk to the position of a mere State machine for carrying out the wired instructions of the Secretary of State. If India is to be well governed, the policy ought to be changed. The Indian Executive, at present far too weak, requires to be greatly strengthened. The only way of successfully working out the complex problem of grafting Western civilization upon Indian life, and exciting practical and scientific activity among the people is by making the machinery to that end so powerful that it may overcome the various phases of political fermentation in which all efforts at reform in India have hitherto invariably given rise.

And as a matter of fact, the *Times'* correspondent is in error regarding his statement about the number of people who were shot. From whom does he get his information when he says that only one man was killed by the unauthorised conduct of the military ?

THE *Pioneer*—The insufficiency of the one pound famine ration, even when supplemented by condiments, was loudly proclaimed in Southern India and elsewhere, but one more champion now comes forward for Sir Richard Temple and shows that the body can be kept in full health and strength even on a lower scale of diet. Dr. J. L. Nicholas, of Malvern, has made his own *corpus vile* the subject of an experiment lasting six weeks; his theory being that a man's daily food need only cost sixpence. In the first seven days he lived on bread, milk, fruit, and vegetables, which weighed in the aggregate 3lbs. 9½oz., and cost only 3s. 1d. This gave a daily average of a little more than half a pound, and yet Dr. Nicholas states that his health remained perfect, and he did not fall off in weight. For the second week he took prepared farinaceous food, milk and fruit; and consumed a little over 9½oz. daily. He felt so strong at this point that he gave up the milk and lived on 3d. per day; and finally during the fourth week he took on an average half a pound of food daily at a cost of 2d. Changing his diet he took soup, puddings, eggs, &c., but this at first reduced his weight; however, he soon recovered, and for the fifth and six weeks lived on 8 4-7oz. to 9oz. daily. Stimulants of all kinds, and tobacco, were strictly avoided, and the self-denying doctor affirms that he experienced a constant increase of physical strength, and power of work. His theory seems to be built on homœopathic principles, and he argues that pure food taken in small quantities, so as to give the digestive organs rest and enable them thoroughly to assimilate, will ensure strong and robust health. He does not state whether he took much exercise or did hard muscular work; but, in any case, the experiment was an interesting one, and encourages the belief that with due care a horse might be kept in good condition on a straw a day.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*—In a remarkable passage of his speech on the Address to the Queen, Lord Derby, who is too observant not to acknowledge the revolution of feeling denied by Mr. Gladstone, seemed to look upon it merely as an illustration of the inherent capriciousness, if not of all public opinion, of English public opinion. "The truth is that those whom I was once taken to task for calling our 'employers'—the public—have not, from the beginning to the end of this business, known their own minds for six months together. Two years ago it would have been almost dangerous for any man to get up at a public meeting and express in plain terms his doubt as to the disinterested philanthropy of Russia. Now the cry is all the other way; and as I believe I have been an object of criticism in these two agitations, I may speak with impartiality; and I must say that the foolishness and the virulence of each do not leave much to choose between them. If I could from this place address the English people, I would venture to ask them how they can expect to have a foreign policy—I do not say far-sighted, but even consistent and intelligent, if, within eighteen months the great majority of them are found asking for things directly contradictory." We have given our explanation of the succession of one of these agitations to the other, and our view of the quarter in which the responsibility rests if the last of them really does become as foolish and virulent as the first. But we do not draw from them the same practical inference as Lord Derby. The weak point in his reproach may be detected in the reiteration of the phrase for which he describes himself as once taken to task, and in his remark that two years since it would have been "almost dangerous" to speak the truth about Russia. We are bound to say that the statesman who habitually looks upon the public as his "employers," and who thinks too much of what is "almost dangerous" at periods of public commotion, will always find himself in Lord Derby's perplexity about public opinion. The true reason why unbridled denunciation of the Turks went to such a pitch of extravagance, to be followed in no long time by similar plain-speaking as to the Russians, is that the "almost dangerous" obtained at that time such an ascendency over the minds of public men. The fact is, that the task of pumping the cool water of truth over the victims of incendiary speeches was too much for the forlorn hope of sceptical journalists. The great majority of leading English politicians have been shown by many subsequent events to have rightly judged the Russian policy and objects: Lord Derby was certainly under no false impression about them. But the plain truth is that most of them were cowed—Lord Derby, perhaps, by his theory that he is the journeyman of the public; others by that terror of the multitude which is visibly overcoming all English public life. One statesman alone never concealed for a moment what his opinion was; and it is remarkable that he is the one eminent politician whom his detractors have charged with having no opinions whatever. The result is that Lord Beaconsfield is at the very pinnacle of popularity and power, while Lord Derby quits office preaching the very philosophy of political despair.

THE *Times*—The men of the First Class Army Reserve are affording great satisfaction to the authorities by the manner in which they are coming forward in obedience to the command addressed to them, not only on account of the numbers in which they appeared several days before they are obliged to do so, but also on the willing and cheerful disposition which they manifest at rejoining the Army. The men are provided with clothing as they arrive, appearing with all their good conduct badges and stripes as they put them off years since, and are settling down readily into their appointed places.

THE *Journal des Debats*, replying to an article recently published in the *North German Gazette*, says :—"The veering round of public opinion in France in favour of England is quite platonic, and is exempt from all *arrierepensee*. It came about in a perfectly natural way from the moment when England, repudiating every kind of egotistical policy, raised the standard of European right and the balance of power. A similar expression of opinion has been manifested in Italy and Austria and even in the German Press. What is wanting to this moral agreement of Europe is the adhesion of the Cabinet of Berlin; yet Prince Bismarck himself enunciated in his speech of the 19th of February a principle similar to that upheld by the English Cabinet, when he said that any modification of the Treaty of 1856 would require the sanction of Europe. Honest brokerage would not at the present time be sufficient, and mediation is difficult and embarrassing; but it would suffice if serious advice were sent from Berlin to St. Petersburg with a view to securing the maintenance of peace. For the last two years we have always been of opinion that the Eastern Question afforded a ground upon which France and Germany might come to an understanding that would much more quickly put an end to that system of suspicion which the *North German Gazette* is glad to see disappearing."

ONE of the largest freights which has been sent out to Malta left the Thames on April 16, in the Admiralty's steam transport Sumatra, having been loaded in the Victoria Docks. She has on board 40 steam launches from Sheerness and other ports for the protection of the ironclad fleet against torpedoes, and a great number of masts and spare to repair possible damages.

SEVERAL of the ships which had been pushed forward at Portsmouth with all possible despatch in readiness for a probable great emergency have been told off for unexpectedly tranquil destinations. The Boadicea, 14, unarmoured corvette, was brought alongside the jetty on April 16, and was to be commissioned for foreign service on the 18th idem. She is expected to relieve the Undaunted, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Corbett, on the East India station. The Hercules, 14, which had been named for the Mediterranean, and also as the new flagship in the West Indies, is ordered to relieve the Narcissus as ship of the First Reserve at Greenock. The Narcissus, which will turn over her crew on being relieved, will proceed at once to Portsmouth to have her defects made good. The Hercules tried her electric light apparatus on April 16 in the dockyard. The Triumph, 14, which was to be commissioned by Captain Bradshaw on the 25th idem is to supersede the Shah as the flagship of Rear-Admiral De Horsey in the Pacific. It is expected that the Inconstant will receive the crew of the Warrior, and will be ordered to do a spell of Coast-guard duty at Portland.

THE sum subscribed towards a memorial to the late Mr. Russel, the editor of the *Scotsman*, amounts to rather more than £2,000. A meeting has been held in Edinburgh to decide what form the memorial should take, and it has been resolved to erect in the cemetery at Edinburgh, where Mr. Russel is buried, an obelisk of red granite, thirty-five feet eight inches in height.

Truth—Should war break out with Russia, and the Russians plant batteries on the shore of the Bosphorus, it is considered that the ironclads would be able to run the passage. A railroad would then be laid from the top of the gulf of Ismid, in the Sea of Marmora, to the Black Sea, a distance of about twenty miles, and the ships would receive warlike stores, &c., by this railroad. Coal, as during the Crimean War, would be obtained from the mines of Heraklea, which are on the southern shore of the Black Sea. It is asserted that the Bosphorus cannot be torpedoed, owing to the currents. Whether this is the case, I do not know, but this I do know, having bathed one summer every morning in the Bosphorus, that the currents are most astoundingly involved. At one place the current setting towards the Sea of Marmora suddenly takes a dip. Any one swimming near it, and caught at the point of its disappearance, is thrown up dead several hundred yards lower down. At Therapia I used to practise circle-swimming. I would go down the Bosphorus with one current, find another at a particular point, and come back with it. There is a theory that an under-current perpetually flows from the Black Sea towards the Mediterranean. One day I was on a ship. There was a sailor on one of the spars. Some one asked him whether he could throw himself into the sea? This he did, and we never saw him again. I suppose he was caught in some under-current. Buyukdere is a nasty place for batteries, for they could not only fire across the Bosphorus, but down it as the ships were approaching.

THE Philadelphian correspondent of the *Times*, himself an American, after dwelling on England's goodness in paying the Alabama award and sending representatives to the Centennial Exhibition, offers the following comforting reflections on the changed feeling in the United States towards the old country :—"For ten years England has been sowing good seed in the United States, and the soothing, genial process has been greatly aided by Sir Edward Thornton, who during all that time has been at the head of the British Embassy at Washington. Now, when England needs it, this seed will bring forth good fruit. Whatever may be the Russian idea of an American alliance, that idea will go any further than a sentimental American policy, if a foreign one can, may be summed up in a few words—the selling of supplies to any one who will pay for them, and beyond this the most rigid neutrality. No armed expeditions will be permitted to be fitted out in American ports. If, as is telegraphed from St. Petersburg, Americans are applying for letters of marque, their privateers will have to be fitted out in Russia. No forays will be permitted against Canada. If, as I have reason to believe, a few wild Irishmen, possibly instigated by Russian agents, are thinking to plan a new Fenian foray in the event of war, they will find an enemy in the rear, fully as powerful as the one in front. The Government is strongly imbued with the desire to enforce the Neutrality Laws most rigidly, and I think this can be depended upon in any event. In the extensive American discussions of the European situation, whatever the opinions expressed on the merits of the conflict, it is the unanimous sentiment that the Neutrality Laws shall be enforced without fear or favour. We will not permit either belligerent to fight from behind our borders, and we will sell both all we can at the best prices for cash. England may take every soldier out of Canada, and her frontier will be protected from forays from the American side; while America, knowing how she complained of England for permitting the rebels to fit out vessels on British soil, is resolute in the intention of not giving England opportunity to echo the complaint. In fact, whatever may be the Russian outgivings for diplomatic purposes, England may go into the fight free from any fear of an American fire in the rear; and if the conflict begins, the Anglo-Saxon principle will in all probability assert itself in the United States, and, as in the Crimean war, the public sentiment of Americans will with surprising unanimity sustain the Mother Country."

THERE was less excitement in Portsmouth dockyard the week before the Mail left, and the work in hand was fast assuming the ordinary routine character. Overtime has been generally stopped, the Dreadnought and the Inflexible being the only ships on which extra hours are worked. Indeed, says the *Times*, very little remains to be done at Portsmouth in the way of warlike preparation. "The Thunderer, Hercules, Triumph, Inconstant, and Boadicea are all ready for service, and, should occasion arise, the Dreadnought, Iris, and the latest acquisition, the Neptune, could be soon got ready. The Inflexible and the Repulse are, so to speak, out of the running, and will not be completed for the pendant this year for certain. But what could be done in the way of preparation beyond what has been mentioned has been arrested for the present. On Monday, April 15, it became known that a letter had been forwarded from the Admiralty to Portsmouth asking how long it would take to get ready for sea the flotilla of iron gunboats which were built for service in the Baltic during the last Russian war, but which for the most part have since that time been lying ingloriously on the slips at Haslar. These are formidable little vessels of 254 tons displacement, with twin screws, and carrying each an 18-ton gun in the bows. They are called the Ant, Badger, Blazer, Bloodhound, Bonetta, Bulldog, Bastard, Comet, Cuckoo, Fidget, Hyæna, Kite, Mastiff, Pickle, Pike, Scourge, Snake, Snap, Tickler, and Weazel. Preparations were actually begun to fit them with magazines, when further orders were received countermanding the first. At present, therefore, nothing is being done to bring them forward, and even the Ocean troopships have been permitted to sail for Scotland and Ireland on transport service, after having only had her hatches widened. The special preparation of the Euphrates and the Crocodile for conveying horses and waggons has also been arrested. Both are having their double bottoms scraped and repainted, but, as the former order that nothing should be done which would prevent them being got ready in 48 hours still holds good, the over-haul is being made by compartments at a time."

TURKEY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 16.

It is very probable that your readers will be inclined to treat with derision the remarks which I am about to make, but I can assure you that I make them in all seriousness. It seems to me that Constantinople is being prepared, and very rapidly prepared, for a Russian occupation. When first the Russians came to San Stefano, their officers and private soldiers were strictly forbidden to enter Constantinople in uniform. After a time this rule was relaxed, and a great many officers were seen in uniform in our streets. In the middle of last week the restriction was once more imposed, and for two days we saw no Russian uniforms. But on Friday the Grand Duke Nicholas had an interview with the Sultan, in which he urged on the acceptance of the Porte the demands which he had already made for the conclusion of a strict alliance between Russia and Turkey, or for the cession to Russia of the strategical positions which she deems to be essential to her security. The Sultan is understood to be still opposed to compliance with the Russian demands, but he has probably been compelled to yield something, and it is very probable that those amongst his counsellors who are favourable to a Russian alliance have advised him to take steps which at a first glance seem simply conciliatory, but which are in reality steps towards a Russian occupation of Constantinople. At all events the restriction as to the admission of the Russian officers and soldiers in uniform has been removed, and since Friday they have come in, as I can personally testify, in amazing numbers. A great concert was given last night in aid of the Turkish wounded at the Military College of Pancaldi. The concert was nominally under the patronage of the Sultan, and the tickets were priced at twenty-five shillings. More than three hundred Russian officers were present. After the concert was over Monsieur Onou, the chief dragoman of the Russian Embassy, told one of the chief promoters of the concert, that, if another were given, he would guarantee the purchase by Russian officers of a thousand tickets at the same price. While the Russian officers fill all the bazaars, cafés and theatres, the Russian soldiers perambulate the streets in bands of from 50 to 100 men, in full uniform, and obviously in the full conviction that they are at home. I have seen so many of these bands, and heard of so many more, that I should think there cannot be less than two thousand Russian soldiers in the city at this moment. I must think that all this is done of design, and deliberately. As a matter of course the Sultan is not aware of it. Trembling in the solitude of Yildiz Kiosk, he hears only what his Ministers choose to tell, and fondly imagines that the neutrality which he desires to observe is strictly maintained. But it is obvious to everyone but the Sultan, that, with the connivance of the Sultan's Ministers, the Russians are being allowed to enter the city in such large numbers that, when the moment for a military occupation arrives, the population will scarcely know that the occupation has taken place. As a matter of course the Russian private soldiers are unarmed, but the warlike equipment of the Russian officers is somewhat ostentatious, and the clank of Russian swords and sabres on the pavements of Pera and Stamboul drowns the sound of the iron-shod staves of the constables and watchmen. You may be certain that we are being gradually but surely prepared for a Russian occupation. A close alliance between Russia and Turkey against England will be the natural sequel to the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians. On this subject I shall comment in my next letter.

The "blameless Bulgarians," of whose proceedings I gave you an account in my last letter, continue to treat the unhappy Greeks and Jews of Bulgaria with a perfectly brutal cruelty. The following information reaches me from a Greek, but perfectly trustworthy source. Depredations, and even outrages of a gross nature, continue to be committed by the Bulgarians against the other populations, and especially the Greeks, in those parts of Thrace and Macedonia where the Bulgarians are receiving the support of the Russians. At the time of the evacuation of Philippopolis several wealthy Turks and Jews confided to the care of a certain Signor Tacella, an Italian subject, and deposited in a store belonging to him, a large quantity of goods of every description, forming part of their property. Shortly after the arrival of the Russians, the new authorities of the place, to whom the matter had been made known, demanded of Signor Tacella that the property should be delivered up to them; on his refusing to comply with this demand, the Bulgarian gendarmes proceeded to break open the door by force and carry away the contents, part of which, for the greater part was made away with by the Gendarmes, was afterwards sold by auction at the residence of the Russian Governor. In the neighbourhood of Tatar Bazarjik some Bulgarians fell upon a party of refugees, who were returning to their homes, robbed them of what little they had about them, and, binding the men hand and foot with cords, set to work at their ease to dishonour the women. The sufferers, who were mostly Turks, on arriving at their destination, made their complaints to the Russian officer in command, who, however, simply laughed and said that he did not see why the Bulgarians, now that they could, should not take their little revenge upon the Turks and others for the sufferings they had hitherto endured. A Jew inhabitant of Selymno, which, while the war was raging, had fled with the other refugees, on returning lately to his home found his house occupied by a Bulgarian, his warehouse burnt, and a store that he had, besides, broken into and robbed of its contents. Having succeeded in discovering some of the stolen property, he presented himself to the Russian Governor to claim the same. He was asked for his passport, and some imaginary irregularity being found in it, was forthwith, and without another word of explanation, conducted to prison, whence he only succeeded in effecting his liberation, some sixteen days afterwards, through the intercession of a Bulgarian, formerly a labourer, but now raised under the Russians to a lieutenancy, who, being a debtor to the Jew for the sum of 6,000 piasters, offered to intercede for him and obtain his liberation, on condition of the Jew freeing him from all obligation with regard to the debt, which offer the Jew was only too glad to accept. He was hardly, however, set at liberty when he received an order to quit the town within two hours. At Stenimache the Greek members of the Municipal Council, which is generally formed under the direction of the Russian authorities, and is composed of members chosen from each of the various nationalities forming the population of each town, were summarily dismissed by the Bulgarians on the ground that they could not speak the Bulgarian language, and two Bulgarians appointed in their stead, the Greek community, which is by far the largest, being thus left without representatives. The state of Tchorlou, a small town inhabited for the most part by Greeks with a sprinkling of Turks and Armenians, is most deplorable; though before a pretty as well as a flourishing town, since the occupation of the Russians is has been almost reduced to ruins. The first act of the Russian soldiers on their entry was to demolish most of the houses, especially those belonging to Turks, using the timber as fuel. Several acts of violence besides are related of the Russians which certainly do no honour to the Muscovite uniform. A Greek merchant who had sold to them a quantity of corn and barley, on applying for payment, received, by order of the officer in command, a sounded thrashing, and it was only by allowing the officer a gratification of 40 imperial pols that he succeeded in obtaining a price much less than that originally fixed upon. At Bounar Hissar, lying some five hours' distance from Kirk Kilissi, and numbering a population of 4,000 to 5,000, there were two Greek churches belonging to the Greek community, which is much superior as regards numbers. The Bulgarians, on the arrival of the Russians, proceeded to appropriate these churches by main force, driving out the Greek priests and replacing them by Bulgarians. The Greek community complained of this to the Russian Governor, who took some time to consider the matter, and ultimately ruled that, as according to the Russian estimates the Bulgarian inhabitants were more numerous, they must have contributed more to their erection, and accordingly the two churches ought to be handed over to them.

The Greeks, on the other hand, have all along shown, and continue to show, the greatest kindness to the Bulgarian refugees who have crowded into some of the Greek towns and villages. The following may serve as an instance. Some short time ago the Turkish Government sent a large number of Bulgarians in exile into Asia Minor. About 120 of these were landed at a place called Quintzachin on the sea coast; when they arrived, their condition was most piteous, they were literally dying with hunger while their clothes hung upon them in rags. The Greek community of the small town hastened to come to the help of these wretched exiles. They were first of all located in houses lent for the purpose by the Greeks, a large number of blankets was provided for them and they have since continually received food, clothing, and money collected by a committee of Greeks formed with the object of succouring these Bulgarians. It is almost unnecessary for me to point out that the Mahometans who have remained in Bulgaria suffer even more than the Greeks and Jews suffer from the brutality of the Bulgarians. So cruelly are they treated that the refugees will not return to their homes even when they are offered the means wherewith to do so. They declare that they would rather stay here and die than place themselves in the power of the Bulgarians.

The following extracts from letters addressed to me, by a thoroughly trustworthy English correspondent, will give you information about the insurrection in Thessaly, and about the murder of Mr. Ogle, the *Times'* correspondent in Thessaly. It is right, however, that I should tell you that I have been in communication with Mr. Layard and with Hobart Pasha, on the subject of the murder of Mr. Ogle, and that their views differ altogether from those of my correspondent. Mr. Layard declares that Mr. Ogle had been an active agent of the insurgents, and that the Porte had requested the British Embassy to remove him from Thessaly. Hobart Pasha declares that he himself had warned Mr. Ogle that the course which he was pursuing was very dangerous, and that Mr. Ogle had laughed at his warning. And I know from another trustworthy source that, when the insurrection first broke out in Herzegovina, Mr. Ogle was an active assistant of the insurgents. Mr. Ogle was very popular in Athens, where he had lived some time as an engineer, and where he has been buried at the public expense. The captain of the English ship the Wizard, which took his body from Volo to Athens, has been severely reprimanded by the English Admiralty for so doing.

VOLO, MARCH 23.

I reached here on Thursday after a rather tedious trip, being delayed much beyond our time at Salonica by a northerly gale which prevented our taking on board some 800 tons cargo there. At Dedeaghatch we found the Russians in some force, about 6,000, and all traffic on the railway stopped on account of some movement going on. They appeared in a miserable condition, and there was much sickness among them. Most of them had come from Enos, where they had suffered from fever and dysentery. At Salonica I first came on the edge of the insurrection. At Lithokhori, about 45 miles from Salonica by sea, there had been collected a band of insurgents, and Assaf Pasha, with some three thousand men, was sent down against them. He bombarded the town and burnt the greater part of it, driving all the women and children with the old men to take refuge in the monastery of San Dionysius, on Mount Olympus. He followed them up and was preparing to bombard their refuge. It is now reported that they have all been massacred. Here, in Volo itself, all is quiet, but the insurgents are on Mount Pelion, about five miles behind us in the air. Yesterday a party came down to lift some sheep and for about five minutes we had quite a brisk fusillade, but they got off with their booty. There are only about five hundred Turkish troops here, the rest having left some time ago for the interior to operate with others against the insurgents at Argyria. Hobart Pasha has been here, and tried to open negotiations with the "discontented party," as he styled them, but as they have a provisional Government organised at Makrinitza, seven miles from here, they refused to enter into relations unless duly recognised. The Turks put down torpedoes at the mouth of the harbour and other points some time ago, and only notified the Consulates six days afterwards! What object could they have in placing them at all? Not against the Greeks, hardly against us. But this is only on a par with all they are doing. On account of the raid yesterday the Caimakam has just sent round a circular to warn everyone that if they go outside the line of the town they will run the risk of being fired at on returning, as the pickets have orders to fire on every one approaching. The correspondent of the *Times* was arrested yesterday and sent down under escort but was released by the Caimakam. I shall go out to pay my respects to the chief of the Provisional Government in a day or two as soon as this matter is forgotten, and see how they work. There are several Greek Officers with them and some foreigners, and they get much assistance from all the chief merchants here, as well as at Athens. The necessary letters I had with me were of great service, and procured me a warm welcome all round. I am able to send telegrams every day through the Greek Consul who sends a boat daily to Greece. Cartagli left for Athens by the boat I came down in, and many others have already gone. The families of all have been sent away long ago.

MARCH 31.

The wires will have carried to you the news of the victory, which the Turks have just achieved on Mount Pelion, by the capture of Makrinitza. For the moment this puts an end to the hopes of the insergents in this part of the country, but in the interior districts the movement is in full force and rather gaining ground, especially on the borders of Greece. Telegraphic, and, indeed, all communication, is becoming more uncertain, and was interrupted with Larissa for twenty-four hours. Still the Turks keep throwing fresh troops into the country—three battalions arrived from Salonica yesterday, and fourteen of the old Widdin garrison are *en route* to Prevesa for Janina. I am sorry to say that the Turks are behaving badly. Yesterday crowds of soldiers came down from the villages on the mountains loaded with plunder. They met no resistance in the villages, for they are all empty, the people being down here, having locked and barred their houses. These the Turks broke into, and pillaged, and offered for sale in the streets the booty they found. In many cases people recognised their property in the hands of the troops. The thing is so scandalous that the soldiers were ordered into barracks, but no restitution is yet offered to the poor people robbed. I have had the names also of seven old men and women who had remained in the houses as care-takers who were murdered. I have given them to Hobart Pasha, and he is going to have the thing enquired into. Four days ago a priest came in reporting a terrible massacre at a place ten miles from here. Not more than ten persons were killed, and it is now said that the men were carrying arms. The cleric is now in prison reflecting on the inadvisability of carrying false news. The fact is the air is redolent with falsehood, and it is exceedingly difficult to sift the reports one hears all day long. Every one says the worst of the Turk in order to help "the cause." It is now certain this rising will cost more to put down than the results ever can be worth to the Turk, and if the Government were wise, they would accept what appears inevitable and make large and liberal concessions *at once* before they get deeper into the mire. Their policy here is simply suicidal and is making them bitter enemies, where they ought to try and make friends. But broad and liberal views are not to be looked for in Constantinople. Nothing but entire administrative autonomy will be of use for Thessaly, and the will of the majority must rule, any organic laws or *hatts* are so much waste paper; the people are ripe for independent self-government, and, unlike Bulgaria, have plenty of leaders. As a natural consequence they would gravitate towards Greece, but if the Turks were wise they need not pass from under their domination as enemies. Many Greeks I have spoken with are candid enough to separate the Turks from their system and to acknowledge that their faults are not entirely inherent. This little proof of toleration is a good sign of itself. The Turks are sending an expedition from Larissa against Pherssala and Damoko, but the insurgents are just like jack in the box, and, as fast as put down in one place, rise in another.

APRIL 5.

Hobart Pasha's vessels suddenly left port on the night of the 1st, so my letter remained behind. I open it again to give you the last news. The *Times* correspondent was missing after the fight on the 29th. We learnt on Sunday of his death from Hobart Pasha, who told us he had been killed in the action, and a rifle found in his hands. We have now proof that, so far from this being true, Ogle slept in a village near here on Friday, and his movements have been traced into Saturday near midday. There they disappear. His body, *without the head*, was brought in yesterday and goes on to Athens to be interred there. I offered a reward of £25 in addition to £20 given by the Greek Consul. We have ample evidence that he was brutally murdered and his head brought into the authorities. A demand had been made for his head by the Consuls, and the Admiral telegraphed to for a ship. Hobart, I am sorry to say, is trying to throw dirt on our doings to discover the murderers. I saw on Monday at Makrinitza the bodies of old decrepit people and children murdered by the soldiers, and telegraphed to Safvet to tell him what was going on. Hobart wired yesterday saying all I had telegraphed was false. Fortunately there are all the officers of an Italian ironclad who saw the same sight. Murders are being committed every day round here, even in villages two miles from here, and no one seems to have any power to stop it or the will. Matters are very serious. The insurrection is more active than ever and the Turks are having enough to do.

APRIL 7.

To-day we have sent off to the Piræus the headless trunk of poor Ogle, the *Times'* correspondent. We have our chain of evidence pretty complete now, and if we can only have a proper commission and secure protection for the witnesses, Turk and Christian, for there are both, we shall bring the assassination home nearer to the knowledge of the authorities than may be pleasant to them. I saw Hobart Pasha this morning, and he showed me a telegram he had from Mr. Layard asking him to make enquiry into the *murder* of poor Ogle, and also his reply. Hobart, of course, is obliged to accept the statements of the authorities, and has telegraphed in the sense of their reports, but has at the same time asked Mr. Layard to send a ship of war with a captain of standing to enquire into the wretched affair. I saw Iskender Pasha, who commanded the troops at Makrinitza, yesterday. I was not favourably impressed by his attempt to cover up the actions of his men, and saying that Ogle being a simple Englishman his death was not worth the authorities taking trouble about finding his body. He further said that correspondents, if with the insurgents, must not expect to escape if taken by the troops. I asked him to give me this officially, but he very promptly withdrew his statement. It is now exactly a week since application was made to the Caimakam, and up to yesterday he had taken no steps to discover the head or the corpse. This I knew from Iskender Pasha, who told me no official application had been made to him to institute a search, and consequently none had been made. There is the greatest insecurity, the soldiers in the streets openly threaten the Ghiaours of Volo that their turn is coming, and drunken Arnauts, with brandished swords, go about at odd intervals. Two and three murders a day are committed in the hills behind here, and neither life nor property are safe; such is the spirit of disorder among the soldiers. The Consuls are

fourteen years as such, or of seven years with brevet rank, shall, on vacating his appointment, be eligible for a step of substantive rank on half-pay, and, if he shall have completed thirty-five years' service, the retired full pay of major

SECONDED, SUPERNUMERARY, AND RESERVE OFFICERS.

Seconded Officers.

5. Article 62 shall stand amended as follows :—62. An officer shall be seconded in his regiment or corps—(a.) From day after date of *Gazette*, it on Sept. 30, 1877, he was serving with regimental rank below that of lieutenant-colonel, or in our Royal Artillery below that of colonel, in any extra regimental appointment approved by our Secretary of State, provided the term of service in such appointment will not expire before Jan. 1,1881. *(b)* From the date of admission as a student in the advanced class of officers of our Royal Artillery. [c.] From the date of completing three months' service in any extra regimental appointment approved by our Secretary of State, except as aide-de-camp, provided the officer entered upon such appointment on or after Oct. 1, 1877, and provided he hold regimental rank below lieutenant-colonel, or in our Royal Artillery, below colonel. (*d.*) From the date of completing one year's service as an aide-de-camp, if appointed as such on or after Oct. 1, 1877. (*e.*) From date of promotion on re-employment in an extra regimental appointment after promotion. This article shall not apply to an officer of Her Royal Engineers lent for employment under a civil department, nor to an officer appointed aide de-camp to the Sovereign.

THE RECKONING OF SERVICE.

6. Paragraph (a.), Article 85, shall stand amended as follows :—(a.) Service with a regiment, or on the Staff.

7. Articles 88 and 89 shall stand amended as follows :—88. The service of an officer shall be reckoned from the date of his first permanent commission, except in the case of an officer promoted from the ranks. Service rendered as a commissioned officer before the age of twenty shall not, however, except as provided in Article 89, reckon towards the period qualifying an officer for retirement (other than on retired full pay under Article 115, or on half-pay under Article 119). Service before the age of twenty, in whatever rank rendered, shall not reckon towards the period after which an officer shall be removed from his regiment; nor towards the period disqualifying an officer for promotion. 89. The one years' service granted to the garrisons which defended Lucknow and the Alumbagh respectively, prior to the advance of Field-Marshal Lord Clyde, shall reckon as actual service towards retirement, notwithstanding that the officer shall have been below the age of twenty years at the time when the defence took place; but it shall not reckon towards the period on the completion of which an officer shall be liable to removal from his regiment, nor towards the period disqualifying an officer for promotion.

CONDITIONS OF RETIREMENT.

Voluntary Retirement

8. The following shall be substituted for Article 96 :—96. An officer retiring from our Army after twenty years' service on any of the pensions laid down in Articles 174 to 182 may be granted a step of honorary rank.

9. Articles 113 and 116 shall stand amended as follows :—113. A regimental colonel of our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers promoted to that rank on or after Oct. 1, 1877, may, after five years' service as substantive colonel, or if placed on the unemployed full pay list under Article 132, be permitted to retire from our Army with a step of honorary rank, on a special pension, under Article 123, subject to recall to our service under Article 93, 116. A regimental colonel of our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers may retire from our Army after forty years' service on the special pension laid down in Article 182. An unattached general officer of our Royal Artillery or our Royal Engineers, or a brevet colonel of either corps who shall have been promoted to the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel on or after Oct. 1, 1877, and shall have served five years in that rank, may retire after forty years' service under Article 174 (*g*)

Removal from Regiments and Appointments.

10. The following shall be substituted for Article 130—130. A lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of our Cavalry or a battalion of our Infantry or a regimental major of our Foot Guards, so appointed after Oct. 31, 1871, or a lieutenant-colonel of our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers appointed on or after Oct. 1, 1877, on completion of five years' service as substantive lieutenant-colonel with a regiment or corps, or as regimental major of our Foot Guards, shall be placed on half-pay, unless he elect to retire from our army under Article 111. A lieutenant-colonel brought back from half-pay, under Article 55 (*c*), shall again be placed on half-pay, unless he elect to retire from our army, under article 111, on completing such further service as, with his previous staff service as lieutenant-colonel, shall make up five years' total service in the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel. In the event of any such officer being called to, or engaged on, active service in the field, or there being special circumstances making it desirable to retain an offer temporarily in command of his regiment, our Secretary of State may, on the recommendation of four Commander-in-Chief, extend the term of service during the continuance of the emergency. This article will not apply to any officer subject to Indian retiring regulations.

11. Article 131 shall be amended as follows :—131. A regimental lieutenant-colonel on appointment to the staff shall be removed from his regiment or corps, and placed on half-pay. This article shall not apply to any officer subject to Indian retiring regulations.

HONORARY RANK.

12. The following shall be substituted for Article141 :—141. Honorary rank as captain shall be granted to an adjutant of our Household Cavalry, a lieutenant of the Coast Brigade of our Royal Artillery, a quarter-master, or a riding-master, who shall retire after an aggregate service of thirty years, of which at least ten shall have been as adjutant of our household Cavlary, lieutenant in the Coast Brigade of our Royal Artillery, or quartermaster, or fifteen as riding-master, provided his duties shall have been performed to the satisfaction of our Secretary of State.

RELATIVE RANK.

13. From April 1, 1878, so much of Article 143 as relates to paymasters shall be cancelled.

14. The following shall be added after Article 143—143 *a*. The relative rank assigned to clerks of works and clerks of our Royal Engineer Department of Article 143, shall not regulate the issue of allowances to such officers serving at home stations.

RETIRED FULL-PAY LIST.

15. Paragraph (*a*), Article 166, shall stand amended as follows :—Any sum in excess of 1*l.* 6*s.* a day granted to an officer of our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers under Article 173.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

16. Paragraph (*g*) Article 174, shall be amended as follows :—After forty years' service, an unattached general officer of our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, a brevet colonel of our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, a pension of 600*l.* a year.

17. The following article shall be added after Article 180 :—If an officer who was on full pay on Oct. 31, 1871, and who shall have been subsequently placed upon half-pay and have been re-employed on full pay, shall again retire upon half-pay or from our Army, he shall either with a gratuity under Articles 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, or 180, there shall be deducted from such gratuity any sum which may have been paid to him as the over-regulation value of his commission on being placed upon half-pay.

18. The following shall be substituted for Article 185 :—An officer who shall hold the rank of major in our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers on Sept. 30, 1877, and who shall retire from our army after having been removed from the regimental position of lieut.-colonel under Article 130, shall have such an addition made to his pension fixed by Article 174 as our Secretary of State shall consider a just equivalent with reference to any net loss such officer may have incurred by the operation of any of our warrants of a later date than July 4, 1872. The principle on which such equivalent shall be calculated shall be determined with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury. This article shall not apply to any officer subject to Indian Retiring Regulations.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, April 19.)

Admiralty, 18th April, 1878.

Sub-Lieut W S Rees to be Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 28th October, 1877.

Sub-Lieutenants : C Elliot, F E. Groube, J Denison, W Franklin, E L Lang, G H Miller, H S Rooper, E P Smythies, C R N A Stock, W Unger, W H Grove, H Savile, T W Woodhead, A J Horsley, G L K Hatman, H F C Jackson, G G Phillips (Acting), H J Davison, A B Leslie, M R Hayes, T Y Greet, R N Ommanney, A H Fosca, A E Loring, — Meldrum, G C Frederick, E J Hill, H L A Warren, E P Powell, to be Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 16th April, 1878.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, April 19.)

War Office, Pall Mall, April 18.

11th Hussars, Major Garnet to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Annesley, placed on half-pay. Captain and Brevet Major Baillie to be Major. Lieut Verelst to be Captain.

Scots Guards, Lieut and Captain Montgomery to be Captain and Lieut Colonel, vice the Hon Methuen, seconded for service as a Military Attache.

3rd Foot, Captain Hobson to be Major, vice F Eteson, seconded for service on the Staff. Lieut Jackson to be Captain.

6th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut Colonel Colthurst to be Lieut Colonel, vice Brevet Col D Bell, placed on half-pay. Brevet Major Field, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Major, Captain Adcock retires on a pension. Lieut Jones to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant J Lewis, who resigns that appointment.

11th Foot, Captain Mortimer retires on a pension.

12th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Walker to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel E Foster placed on half-pay. Captain and Brevet Major O'Shaughnessy to be Major. Lieut Hely to be Captain. Lieut Kennedy to be Adjutant.

18th Foot, Lieut Hicks resigns his Commission.

29th Foot, Major Blount retires on half-pay.

32nd Foot, Lieut Deering to be Adjutant, vice Lieut A. Brett, promoted half-pay Captain.

35th Foot, Lieut Mulcahy to be Captain, vice H. G. Collis, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces, Lieut Beadnell to be Adjutant.

90th Foot, Lieut Kemble to be Captain, vice T. R. Burns, deceased.

31st Foot, Captain Eccles retires on a pension.

36th Foot, Lieut Rose to be Captain, vice F Rance, retired on full-pay.

39th Foot, Lieut Egerton is seconded for service on the Staff.

56 Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Hill to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel G F Berry, placed on half pay. Captain Hankinson, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F C Hill.

60th Foot, Lieut Okeden is seconded for service on the Staff. Lieut Martin retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Quartermaster-Sergeant Ireland to be Quartermaster, vice W Fitzhenry, retired on half-pay.

61 t Foot, Lieut Partridge, from the 108th Foot, to be Lieut, vice O E Whalley, who exchanges.

64th Foot, Captain Watt to be Major, vice G H J Haldane, retired on a pension. Lieut Adderley to be Captain.

69th Foot, Lieut-Colonel Smyth retires on full-pay.

71st Foot, Captain Addison retired from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

74th Foot, Major and Brevet-Colonel J go to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel M'Leod, retired on half-pay. Captain and Brevet Major Deare to be Major, Lieut Bougbey to be Captain.

79th Foot, Sergeant-Major Howard to be Quartermaster, vice W Simpson, retired on half-pay.

95th Foot, Major Rawlins retires on a pension. Lieut Trower to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Tower appointed a Lieutenant Instructor at the School of Musketry.

100th Foot, Lieut Athin to be Captain, vice Brevet Major J B Kerstenan, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

108th Foot, Lieut Whalley, from the 61st Foot, to be Lieut, vice W G St I Partridge, who exchanges. Paymaster Bowness resigns his Commission.

Rifle Brigade, Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Martin Dillon, C B, C S I, retires on half-pay. Lieut Barry, Lord Clanmorris, resigns his Commission.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major Massy retires on temporary half-pay. Surgeon-Major Atkinson retires on half-pay.

Surgeon-Major Spence, M D, retires on half-pay.

Surgeon-Major Smith, half-pay, resigns his Commission.

Surgeon Kearney resigns his Commission.

HALF-PAY.

The promotion of the undermentioned Officers to the rank of Major is cancelled :—

Captain and Brevet Colonel Dorehill, from half-pay, late 43rd Foot, St ff Officer of Pensioners.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Cockburn, from half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Bond, from half-pay, Royal Staff Corps, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Lacy, from half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Baillie, from half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

RETIRED FULL-PAY.

The retirement on full-pay of the undermentioned Officers is cancelled :—

Major and Brevet Colonel Dorehill, half-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Major and Brevet Colonel Lacy, half-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Major and Brevet Colonel Baillie, half-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners.

BREVET.

Major-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., to be Lieutenant-General, in consequence of the death of Lieut-General Henry George Hart.

The honorary rank of Major-General which was conferred on Major and Brevet Colonel Dorehill, half-pay, upon his retirement on full-pay, is cancelled.

The rank of Major-General which was conferred on Major and Brevet Colonel Cockburn, half-pay, is cancelled.

The honorary rank of Major-General which was conferred on Major and Brevet Colonel Bond, half-pay, is cancelled.

The honorary rank of Major-General which was conferred on Major and Brevet Colonel Lacy, half-pay, upon his retirement on full-pay, is cancelled.

The honorary rank of Major-General conferred on Major and Brevet Colonel Baillie, half-pay, upon his retirement on full pay, is cancelled.

Second Commandant and Brevet Colonel John Kennedy, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Major-General, on retirement.

Captain and Lieut-Colonel Moncrieff, Scots Guards, to be Colonel.

Lieut-Colonel Smyth, 69th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Colonel upon retiring on full-pay.

Major Archbold Rawlins, 95th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel upon retiring on a pension.

Captain Adcock, 6th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major upon retiring on a pension.

Captain Mortimer, 11th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major upon retiring on a pension.

Captain Eccles, 31st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major upon retiring on a pension.

The undermentioned Officers to have the honorary rank of Major General upon retiring on a pension :—

Captain and Brevet Colonel Dorehill, half-pay, late 43rd Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Cockburn, half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Bond, half-pay, Royal Staff Corps.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Lacy, half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Baillie, half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Stoney, half-pay, 20th Foot, Staff Officer of pensioners.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General Ainslie, Colonel 1st Dragoons, placed upon the Retired List. Lieutenant-General Mackirdy, Colonel of the 69th Foot, to be General. Major-General Whitmore, CB, to be Lieutenant-General.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir W. Haly, K C B., Colonel of the 47th Foot :—Lieutenant-General Brownrig, C B, Colonel of the 95th Foot, to be General Major-General Lord Russell, C B, to be Lieutenant-General.

The undermentioned Officers of the Army Pay Department are granted honorary rank as follows :—

Staff Paymasters to have the honorary rank of Major, from 1st April :—

J K Goold, T E McClintock, W C Ball, W R Jenney W S Thorpe, A M Fearing, E Cattell, H Tyler, J Bayley Forbes, E F G Greenwood, A Ewing, G W Rippon, A Pope.

Paymasters to have the honorary rank of Captain, from 18th April, 1878 :—

R Wolfe, E V Raynes, T Timbrell, W Marvin, B S Pearson, J A O'Brien, H H Routledge, J A Collins, J White, J G Elliott, E G P Mayers, C Webb, J Muskett, R du Port, C B Griffith, E H Gorges, G H Anson, A. E. Noyes, W Briggs, W B Davis, F Treffry, J J Tuck, T W Drage, G G D Bampfield, C W Bacon, A L McDonald, J J Morris, A H H M'Gachen, W R Kaye, P D Costs, E J Lawless.

The undermentioned Officers to have honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals—Brevet Colonel Byers, Bengal Staff Corps. Brevt Colonel Fooks, Bengal Staff Corps. Brevet Colonel Younghusband, C S I, Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Colonel—Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, Madras Staff Corps.

To be Surgeon-General—Deputy Surgeon-General Miller, MD, Bombay Army.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted a step of honorary rank :—

To be Captains—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieut Skeaf, Bengal Establishment.

To be Lieutenants—Deputy Assistant Commissary Wilks, Bengal Establishment. Deputy Assistant-Commissary Hewson, Bengal Establishment. Deputy Assistant Commissary B-y, Madras Establishment. Deputy Assistant-Commissary Plummer, Madras Establishment. Assistant-Commissary Bingham, Bombay Establishment. Assistant-Commissary Cockery, Bombay Establishment. Assistant-Commissary McKenzie, Bombay Establishment. Deputy Assistant-Commissary McDonald, Bombay Establishment.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Officers retire on a pension :—

Captain and Brevet Colonel Dorehill, half-pay, late 43rd Foot.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Cockburn, half-pay, Unattached.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Bond, half pay, Royal Staff Corps.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Lacy, half-pay, Unattached.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Baillie, half-pay, Unattached.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Stoney, half-pay, 20th Foot.

The undermentioned Officers retire from the Service by the surrender of their half-pay :—

Major Blount, half-pay, late 29th Foot; Major Lloyd, half-pay, late 35th Foot.

NOTICES.

HOWRAH IRON WORKS, STEAM SAW MILLS, AND METAL DEPOT.

THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

FOR		
Railways,	Indigo Concerns,	Silk Filatures,
Canals,	Gas Works,	Tea Gardens,
Collieries,	Engineering Works,	Cotton & Jute Mills,
	Tanneries, &c., &c.	

The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application.

BURN & Co.

Howrah, Bengal.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. BATHGATE & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta. Messrs. BARRY & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

Now Ready,

THE BLACK ACT.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

A LETTER ADDRESSED TO

His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.

BY REDNOR.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, and at the Book-sellers.

Now Ready,

THE

ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,

OR

A BRIEF GUIDE

TO THE

HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, and at Booksellers.

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

AGENTS:

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND' .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England, on the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted on the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the usual business of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S

(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. J. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WIRATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

STAR AND GARTER HOTEL,

HORNBY ROW,

BOMBAY.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

THE PROPRIETORS have the pleasure to inform the Public that this Hotel, situated in the cooler part of the Fort, close to the G. I. P. Railway Station (Borer Bunder), within 5 minutes drive of the Principal Offices, has been newly decorated and furnished, and that it will henceforth be entirely under European management.

Table d'Hote at 7-30 p. m.

Tiffins from 1-30 to 3 p. m.

Private Rooms for Parties.

Terms—Moderate.

Rooms can be engaged by correspondence or telegram.

Billiard Room entirely separate from the Hotel.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,

THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND

THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost, now become the sole proprietor and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Residents at Mr. Pallonjee's Hotels at Byculla can, when it may suit their convenience, tiffin or dine at his Victoria Hotel, Esplanade; and those residents at this Hotel can avail themselves of similar accommodation at his Byculla Adelphi Hotel.

CHARGES MODERATE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND AT BUNDER.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

000.....Rs. 24 per doz. | 000}.....Rs. 30 per doz.
0000 } .... " 33 " | 00 }

Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,

Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.

RETAIL AGENT—Mr. JAMES FEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.
Do. do. —Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poidoni.

COYLE'S CONVENT SHERRY.....Rs.	35	0
ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO.....	25	0
MANZANILLA.....	21	0
SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY...	22	0
RED AND GOLD LABEL * * CLARET	11	8
MARCOBRUNER STILL HOCK.....	34	0
SPARKLING MOSELLE.....	33	0
" HOCK.....	33	0

WM. WATSON & CO.,

24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW SEASON'S BREW now being received is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Price per doz. Quarts Cash Rs. 4 0
" " Pints " " 2 12
Bulk per Hogshead " " 57 0
Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazar Street.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,

Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, if any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,

No. 39, Pir Mar near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission and Sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 12 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention given to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

From the Enological Society of Naples.

	Rs.	a.
Vino Irpino, red	13	8
Vino Sermo, red	14	0
Vino Vesuvio, red	16	4
Capri Bianco, white	16	0
Capri Rosso, red	15	8
Lagrima Cristi, red	18	12
Do. do. white	22	8
Pompei Bianco, white	24	0

"Red Rover," a bright chesnut horse, 7 years old, 15-3 high, a beautifully topped horse, up to 14 stone, has been ridden with troops. Rs. 700.

"Snowdon," a grey Waler gelding, 6 years old, 15-3 high, a first class charger, perfectly quiet under fire, up to weight. Rs. 850.

"Jenny," a bay Waler mare, 6 years, 15-1½ high, well bred, good looking and carries herself well. Rs. 850.

"Viking," a very handsome chesnut Waler gelding, 15-1½ high, a cavalry charger, perfectly quiet and a good fencer.

A chesnut Arab geldi ng, 7 years, 14-3 high, a trained Cavalry charger a good pigsticker, and carries a lady. Rs 700.

A grey Gulf Arab horse, 9 years, 15 hands, goes well in harness, and is a good saddle horse. Rs. 350.

A fine-bitten grey Arab 9 years, 14-1½ high, strong, and compactly built, goes in all harnesses, and is a good saddle horse. Rs. 4 0

A well-bred roan Australian gelding, 14-2 hds, has very pretty action, and fast in harness. Rs. 500.

Sirgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, April 20, 1878.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

SHIP STORES! SHIP STORES!! SHIP STORES!!!

CAPTAINS of SAILERS and STEAMERS, requiring best articles of STORES and PROVISIONS, &c., at MODERATE PRICES, are requested to call at

M. M. MODY & Co.,

Shipchandlers, &c., Apollo Street, Fort.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street. POONA, East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40 5, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance-wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced, strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS AND SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames.

The above have been specially selected by our Mr. MARCKS from the first Manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery undertaken and executed by Skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

BOMBAY, Hummum Street. POONA, East Street.

S. ROSE AND CO.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TO CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

Violins.

MODELS OF

	Rs.	as.
Stradurius	60	0
Guernarius	75	0
Other Violins, from Rs. 80 to	100	0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings and a Box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood case complete.

Violin strings per set	1	4
Cheap Violins and Bow not in cases from Rs. 25, 35, 45 and	55	0
Violin Bow, each Rs. 3, 5, 7 and	10	0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6	0

Banjos.

Six-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood in case complete	25	0
Do do., plain wood, brass hoop, in case complete	28	0
Seven-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case complete	30	0
Do. do. Brass Hoop, in case complete	35	0
Do. do. do., plain wood, machine head, of superior make in case complete	40	0
Do. do. do., in laid wood, in case complete	50	0
Tuning Pipes for Six-stringed Banjo	2	0
Cheap Banjos without cases, each Rs. 15, 20 and	25	0
Piccolo Banjos, each Rs. 5 and	8	0
Banjo strings per set, Rs. 2-8 and	3	8

Tambourines.

WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

	Rs.	as.
Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter	6	0
Nine jingles, 12 inches	9	0
Twelve jingles, 12 inches in diameter	12	0
Tacked Parchment heads	3	0
Extra Parchment heads always kept in stock, each Re. 1 and	1	8

Nigger Bones.

Per set 2 0

Nigger Wigs.

Each Rs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 0

Castagnets.

Ebony, Boxwood, or Rosewood, per set 2 0
TRIANGLES AND STRIKES.
From 5 0

Anglo-German Concertinas.

Rosewood Instrument, 20 Keys, in Plain wood Box .....Rs. 25
Do. do. in Velvet line Mahogany Lock Box ..... " 30
Mahogany Instrument, 28 Keys, bushed in Mahogany Lock Box, best finish ..... " 45
[illegible] superior finish in Mahogany Lock Box ..... " 45

The "Christy Minstrel"

TREBLE ENGLISH PATENT CONCERTINA.

	Rs.	a.
In Rosewood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially manufactured*	65	0
Anglo-German Concertinas of a Superior Manufacture from	25	0
German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 15, 18 and	20	0

Flutinas.

SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

Rosewood, best fittings, 19 pearl keys and 2 stops, Rs. 23 to 45 0

Accordeons.

Rosewood, 19 pearl keys, 2 stops 18 0
" 24 " 2 do. 20 0

Cornets.

Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks complete. Price, in case 80 0
Cheaper Instrument, each Rs. 35, 50, 65, and 75 0

Flutes.

Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with